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# The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta. Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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# SARDAR AND JAYAKAR IN WORDY DUEL

## Lively Interlude In Constituent Assembly

### *PATEL WILL NOT ACCEPT LONDON STATEMENT*

### Move To Postpone Debate On Nehru Resolution Foiled

NEW DELHI, December 16. (A.P.I.): The first public declaration by a high-ranking Congress leader declining to accept the British Government's latest statement of December 6 was made in the Constituent Assembly this afternoon. It was made by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in one of the many impatient interruptions which broke in on Dr. M. R. Jayakar's plea for a postponement of a vote on Pandit Nehru's resolution on declaration of the Constituent Assembly's objectives.

NEW DELHI, December 16. (A.P.I.): Dr. M. R. Jayakar in the Constituent Assembly today sought postponement of the "Declaration, of Objectives" to a later date, so as to enable representatives of the Muslim League and of the Indian States to consider Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's resolution.

Dr. Jayakar's resolution, moved in the form of an amendment to Pandit Nehru's resolution, stated:—

"This Assembly declares its firm and solemn resolve that the Constitution to be prepared by this Assembly for the future governance of India shall be for a Free and Democratic Sovereign State; but with a view to securing, in the shaping of such a Constitution, the co-operation of the Muslim League and the Indian States, and thereby intensifying the firmness of this resolve, this Assembly postpones the further consideration of this question to a later date, to enable the representatives of these two bodies to participate, if they so choose, in the deliberations of this Assembly."

**LIMITED SOVEREIGNTY**

Dr. Jayakar said that his purpose in moving his amendment was to save the work of the Assembly from frustration. He was anxious that the work of the Assembly should not be made infructuous by their neglecting one or two difficulties which lay in their way.

Dr. Jayakar contended that at this stage, in this preliminary meeting of the Constituent Assembly, no question like laying down the fundamentals of the Constitution could be considered. That the resolution was intended to lay down the fundamentals of the Constitution even Pandit Nehru had admitted with usual frankness. Even a cursory view of the resolution would reveal to them that a few things mentioned in the resolution were fundamentals of the Constitution, e.g., mention of a Republic, Union, present bounderies. Residury Powers, powers being derived from the people, minority rights etc.

Within the limits of the Cabinet Mission's statement, the Assembly had no power to lay down any fundamentals, however, sketchy they might be, of the Constitution at this stage. That must wait till the stage at which the States and the Muslim League would be present.

"We are no doubt a sovereign body", said Dr. Javakar, "but we are sovereign within the limitations of the Paper by which we are created. We cannot go outside those limitations except by agreement, and two parties (States and League) being absent, no agreement can be thought of. If the idea of some people is to ignore those limitations altogether and turn this Constituent Assembly into a force for gaining political power, irrespective of the limitation of this Paper, to seize power and thereby create a revolution in the country, that is outside the present plan and I have nothing to say about it. But as the Congress has accepted this Paper in its entirety, it is bound by the limitations of that Paper"

**NO POINT OF ORDER**

Mr. Kiran Shanker Roy: This is a point of order and should be disposed of first.

President:—He is not raising a point of order as far as I understand.

Dr. Pattabhi Sitharamayya:—This is a motion for postponement of consideration of this subject and should be viewed as such.

President:—I do not think it is a motion of adjournment either. He wants the resolution to be discussed, but he places before the House his own point of view with regard to the advisability or otherwise of considering it at this stage and in doing so he points out there are certain legal difficulties also in the way.

Mr. K. Santanam said that if Dr. Jayakar's argument was correct, the first sentence of his own resolution was out of order.

Dr. Jayakar:—I have no objection. If that is the sense of the House, to deleting that part of my motion, if the remaining part is allowed to stand. Even if you treat it as a motion for adjournment, I can move

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 4.)

### *Report On R. I. N. Mutiny To Be Out Soon*

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Dec. 16.—The Government of India, I learn, will shortly publish a summary of the Royal Indian Navy Mutiny Commission's Report together with their own resolution giving their own reactions and decisions on the report. The Commission's report, according to lobbies, correctly appraises the causes of the Mutiny and makes recommendations for the prevention of such unhappy incidents in future.

## If C. Assembly Is Banned

### Jai Prakash Warns Britain

PATNA, December 16. (U.P.I.): "In case the Constituent Assembly is banned by the British Government now at this stage, we shall have to accept a challenge against the British Imperialism", said Mr. Jaiprakash Narayan, a member of the Congress Working Committee, while laying the foundation of memorial of Mr. Emasaran Singh, who died in the 1942 movement in village Bangrai in the district of Saran yesterday. About 25,000 people were present.

Mr. Narayan added: "This time the struggle will be more serious and terrible than the one in 1942. This being so, the people must get ready from now on for any eventuality."

### *FIRE NOTICED IN NEHRU'S PLANE*

BENARES, December 16. (A.P.I.): When Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru left this morning for Calcutta, a fire whose tongue rose nearly a foot high was noticed in the plane. The plane again came down, and Pandit Nehru's party got out of the machine. The pilot and the mechanic extinguished the fire. A minute examination of the trouble revealed that it was only some old lubricant oil that had caught fire. The plane then took off.

JAWAHAR IN ALLAHABAD.

ALLAHABAD, Monday.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru left Calcutta in the afternoon and reached here by evening. He spent some time and dined with Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. After resting here for the night he leaves for Delhi to-morrow.

### *Defence Services Selection Boards Indianised*

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, (Monday)

The personnel of all Selections Boards for the three Defence Services shall be composed only of Indians with effect from January 15 next. They have so far been Mixed Boards and included both British and Indian personnel.

The question of Indian troops abroad and their Census is also under examination here. One view as indicated by Assembly debates is that all Indian troops should be withdrawn from overseas, particularly from Iraq.

This question is expected to come up for final disposal shortly.

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### LATEST COMMERCIAL

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(MARCH)
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| | |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing | 32.45 |
| Today's Opening | 32.30 |
| Difference | —15 |
| Today's Closing | 32.82 |
| Difference | +37 |

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NEW YORK, Dec. 16.

New York Stock Exchange Opening prices:

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*INDIAN DELEGATION TO U.N.E.S.C.O.*
Photo shows: (sitting left to right) Dr. H. J. Bhabha and Sir S. Radhakrishnan (leader). (Standing left to right) Mr. K. G. Saiydain, Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur and Sir John Sargent

## No Grouping With Punjab Says Frontier Assembly Speaker

DERA ISMAIL KHAN, Dec. 16 (A. P. I.): Nawabzada Allah Nowaz Khan, Speaker of the N.W.F.P. Legislative Assembly, in a statement says that Pathans and Punjabis are two major nations by any definition or test of a nation and the idea and the very thought of grouping N.W.F.P. with the Punjab is revolting to the Pathan mind.

He adds: "Justice, democracy and fair play demand that the N. W. F. P. should not be forced into Group 'B' in order to be linked with the Punjab where the Pathan of the Frontier has got nothing in common. I take my stand on Paragraph 1 of the statement of the Cabinet Delegation of May, 16 which states that the British Commonwealth and Empire is not bound together by chains of external compulsion. If India elects for independence she has a right to do so and that it will be for them (the British Government) to help to make the transition as smooth and easy as possible.

Allah Nawab Khan says: "With the inauguration of the Constituent Assembly in India on Dec. 9, Paragraph 1 of the Statement begins 'ipso facto' and as such the Constituent Assembly on the very first day of its meeting has chosen to function and frame the constitution on the principles of an independent Indian Republic. In the light of Paragraph 1 of the Statement, India has now firmly and finally decided to frame the constitution of a Free and Independent India. Hence, the present Labour Government in accordance with their own commitments of May 16 are in honour bound by law and fact to make the transitory period from now onwards as smooth and as easy as possible.

**"It is quite clear from Paragraph 1 of the statement that once India has chosen its line of constitutional advance on an independent basis then to my mind the rest of the Statement goes out of the picture and the only thing that remains for the British Government is to make the transition as smooth and easy as possible.**

"Conversely", he states, "If India had decided to frame a constitution which was short of independence or was on the lines of the Dominion Governments of the British Commonwealth, then all the clauses or paragraphs from 2 to 24 of the Statement would have been relevant but in the present case India has decided by a firm declaration on the opening day of the Constituent Assembly that she was to build up an absolutely free Republican Independent India in the face of such a clear cut, declaration by the Constituent Assembly of India, except for Paragraph 1 the rest of the statement of May 16 from Paragraph or Clause 2 to 24 becomes meaningless. This is how I interpret and understand this famous document of May 16."

## NEWS IN BRIEF

**CONGRESS EXECUTIVE MAY MEET IN COMILLA**

CALCUTTA, Dec. 16 (A.P.I.): There was a chance of the Congress Working Committee meeting at Comilla, where it could have the advantage of the help and guidance of Mahatma Gandhi, who is now in Noakhali District. This was indicated by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in an interview to press representatives at Dr. B. C. Roy's place on his return from the Annual Meeting on the Associated Chambers of Commerce this afternoon.

Pandit Nehru added: "Nothing however, has been finally settled as yet."

Pandit Nehru also told pressmen that some Congress leaders would be meeting Gandhiji in the near future, and as he himself could not avail of the opportunity this time, he thought he would be able to pay a visit to Gandhiji about the end of this month.

★

AURANGABAD, Dec. 16 (API). All shops owned by Hindus remained closed today as a mark of protest against the Reforms Scheme and the New Hyderabad Legislature Assembly, for which polling begin today.

★

ATHENS, Dec. 16, (Reuter). Eighty Greek guerillas have surrendered to the Greek military authorities in Western Macedonia, the Greek Third Army Corps stated today.

★

BOMBAY, Dec. 16 (API.) The Government of Bombay has removed the disqualification incurred by the Watandars for participating in the Political Movement of 1942, on a representation made by them to Government.

The Government has granted the concession of reinstatement in service to persons who resigned, or were dismissed from Government services for taking part in the Political movement of 1942 and on the same basis has directed that persons who have been disqualified under the 'Watan Act, should be held eligible to hold their hereditary appointments in their turn, provided they are fit in other respects.

### NEHRU CONTRADICTS

**ALLAHABAD, Dec. 16 (A.P.I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has contradicted the report of his speech at Benares on December 15, appearing in a section of the press in which he was reported to have said that 'India will vote herself out of the British Empire within three or four days' time.'**

**"This report is completely without foundation", Pandit Nehru said adding "I said nothing of the kind."**

### AHMEDABAD SHOULD RAISE FIVE CRORES LOAN

#### Manu Subedar's Suggestion For Civic Improvement

BOMBAY Dec. 16, (API.) "A loan of apout Rs. Five Crores in three parts of Rs. 180 lakhs each should be raised to undertake the works such as the laying of drainage in those parts of the city, where it does not exist at present, and increasing the water supply", says Mr. Manu Subedar, M.L.A. (Central) in his report on the Financial Position of Ahmedabad Municipality. Mr. Manu Subedar was requested by the Ahmedabad Municipality to examine their financial position and report on the ways and means for improvement as the Ahmedabad Municipality was having deficits for the last four years.

Mr. Manu Subedar in the course of his report recommends that certain additional powers should be given to the Ahmedabad Municipality by a Special Act.

**NEGAPATAM PORT OPENED**

MADRAS, Dec. 16, (A.P.I.): Negapatam port which was closed for shipping to and fro Malaya since the outbreak of the war with Japan will be reopened. Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company will ply between the two countries from January 1947.

The Madras Government have enhanced the landing and shipping charges payable at Negapatam port by one hundred per cent over the pre-war rates.

## Not Bound By Federal Court Decision

### *BRITISH GOVT. DECLARATION IN HOUSE OF LORDS*

### London Interpretation Admits Of No Appeal

**"I wish to make it quite clear that His Majesty's Government stand by their interpretation of the statement of May 16 as set out in that statement and that they will by no means depart from it even if the Federal Court should be appealed to", declared Lord Pethick-Lawrence intervening in the India debate in the House of Lords on Monday.**

**FEDERAL COURT HAS NO JURISDICTION**

Viscount Simon, who initiated the debate on India, asked if Lord Pethick-Lawrence was aware that the Federal Court could only be asked to consider a question of Law and that the question could only be put by the Viceroy. The Congress Party, he said, had no power to do so.

Lord Pethick-Lawrence agreed that it was not a question of Law if the Congress chose to submit it. The question whether the Federal Court sustained their submission was another matter.

**GOVT.'S INTENTIONS**

Dealing with the Government's intentions in setting up the Constituent Assembly in India, declared: "I should like to make it quite plain that His Majesty's Government do not consider that this issue is one which it is desirable should be referred to the Federal Court. The statement of December 6 makes this clear and also the interpretation which His Majesty's Government themselves hold. The view of the Government is that this interpretation should be accepted by all parties. They only mention the matter of the Federal Court because the Constituent Assembly is to refer the issue to the Federal Court. That was the view expressed by the Congress. It should be done without delay."

**PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL**

LONDON, Dec. 16. (Reuter): Opening the debate on India in the House of Lords to-day, Viscount Simon (Liberal) quoted.

Passages from the report of the Commission over which he presided in India and said that it was not possible to understand what was now facing the Government unless one grasped the character of the chasm which separated the two great peoples —Hindus and Muslims.

Viscount Simon said the British Government had clearly stated that the meaning of their document was what Mr. Jinnah said. They had said that if the Congress people thought otherwise, they had misunderstood and yet it was suggested in some quarters that there should be reference to the Federal High Court of India on the question of what the Government proposal meant. The Federal Court of India had certain jurisdiction to answer certain questions put by the Viceroy, but questions had to be questions of law.

"I have not a notion how this thing can be carried through in this way. Is the Secretary of State to be called to give evidence?

"There can only be one answer as to what the Government meant by their statement and that was for the Government to say what it was".

Viscount Simon then asked that the Government should say here and now whether it really regarded what was going on in New Delhi at this moment was a Constituent Assembly. "I foresee greatest danger of misunderstanding and charges of bad faith if the Government does not make a plain declaration on that matter", he declared.

**POSERS FOR PETHICK LAWRENCE.**

Viscount Simon, mentioning some of the questions of which he had given the Secretary of State for India prior notice in the hope of getting answer to-day, asked:

"FIRSTLY, did not the statement of the Cabinet Mission, announced to Parliament on May 16, propose a Constituent Assembly for framing a new Constitution, in which it was essential that representatives of different major communities would be associated in certain proposals?

"SECONDLY, do the British Government regard the Assembly, now meeting at Delhi, which contains no representative of the Muslim League, as a meeting of such a Constituent Assembly? If the Muslim continue their refusal to take part, will the conclusions, reached by those, who do take part, be regarded by the British Government as a Constitution settled by Indians for Indians?

"THIRDLY, is the Assembly, now sitting at Delhi, restricted in its efforts to frame a Constitution to the basic form recommended by the Cabinet Mission, or is it at liberty to disregard the Mission's recommendation and frame a Constitution on other lines".

**SPECTRE OF CIVIL WAR**

Recalling that Pandit Nehru was reported to have claimed that the meeting at Delhi was a Constituent Assembly, that Congress members attending it would draw up any Constitution they liked and that would thereupon become the Constitution of India, Viscount Simon said: "Surely we ought to ask the Government now what is their attitude to this momentous declaration. Surely this requires my question whether this meeting of Caste Hindus at Delhi can be regarded by the Government as the Constituent Assembly they mean at all.

Viscount Simon added: "Such claims makes nonsense of the Cabinet Mission's efforts. It threatens India with a Hindu Raj. I am measuring my words as carefully as I have ever done in my life and I speak under the greatest sense of responsibility, but I say this that an attempt to establish a Government in India not by co-operation between the major communities but by reliance on the Hindu majority threatens India with civil war and bloodshed on an unlimited scale, and I feel it is our duty in Parliament to make an appeal to both sides—not to judge between them.

To the Muslims I think we should say that we beg them to forget the old feuds, to place some reliance in the British sense of fairplay and to do anything they feel they can to join in a United Indian effort to frame a Constitution under which

(Continued on Page 4. Col. 6.)

## 'GROUPING' FOR FEDERAL COURT

### Congress Executive's Decision

NEW DELHI Dec. 16 (API.) The Congress Working Committee has finally decided that reference should be made to the Federal Court for an authoritative interpretation of the Grouping Clauses in the Cabinet Mission's Plan.

On enquiries in this behalf, the United Press of India special representative learns that this decision of the Working Committee was based on the opinion of Gandhiji who recently sounded it on behalf of the Congress High Command.

Accordingly this question is likely to be formally moved before the Constituent Assembly after Pandit Nehru's resolution on the "Objectives of the Constituent Assembly" is disposed of tomorrow.

### *CONGRESS PRIMARY MEMBERSHIP STAYS*

NEW DELHI, Dec. 16, (U.P.I.): The Congress Constitution Sub-Committee which met yesterday is understood to have decided in favour of retaining the "four-anna membership" of the Congress.

It might be recalled that the original recommendation of the Congress Constitution Sub-Committee was for abolishing the "Four-anna Membership" and throwing open the Congress membership to all adult population who might be prepared to make a declaration accepting the creed of the Congress.

The Sub-Committee however approved of the recommendation which suggests that only active Congress workers should be elected on the Congress Executive bodies.

### Hindu-Sikh Pourparlers On Grouping Dispute

NEW DELHI. Dec. 16, (A.P.I.): Hindu and Sikh representatives of the proposed "B" and "C" Sections in the Constituent Assembly continued their informal discussions this evening, and considered the latest situation arising out of the reported decision of the Congress to refer the dispute in regard to grouping to the Federal Court. The consensus of opinion among the members appears to be to respect the commitments of the Congress to refer a disputed issue to the Federal Court. These discussions were in continuation of those held during last two days and are likely to be resumed tomorrow. Some of the members engaged in these discussions may meet the Congress Working Committee tomorrow.

### *Viceroy Meets Residents*

NEW DELHI, Dec. 16 (API). The Viceroy addressed the Residents' Conference in the Political Department,

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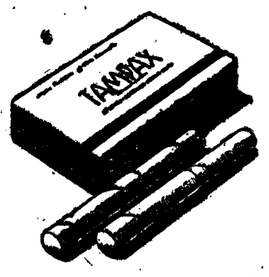
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# CHARKHA TO REMEDY YARN SHORTAGE

## Textile Commissioner Appeals To Provincial And State Govt.s To Encourage Hand-Spinning

BOMBAY, Monday.

"THE INDIAN HANDLOOM INDUSTRY OF THE PRE-MACHINE AGE OWED ITS WORLD RENOWN AS MUCH TO THE SKILL OF THE HANDSPINNERS AS TO THE INGENUITY OF THE WEAVERS. IT MAY NOT BE POSSIBLE TO ATTAIN PERFECTION IN THE SPINNING OF EVEN COARSE-MEDIUM COUNTS IN THE INITIAL STAGES BUT IF PROPERLY FOSTERED, HAND-SPINNING CAN STILL PLAY A NOT UNIMPORTANT ROLE IN PROVIDING A PART-TIME VOCATION FOR THE AGRICULTURISTS, RELIEVING THE PRESENT UNSATISFACTORY YARN POSITION AND IN PROVIDING CLOTH FOR THOSE WHOSE NEEDS ARE GENUINE AND NOT CONFINED TO FINE AND SUPERFINE VARIETIES." DECLARED MR. DHARMA VIRA, TEXTILE COMMISSIONER, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, AT THE 4TH MEETING OF THE ALL-INDIA HANDLOOM BOARD HELD TO-DAY.

Continuing he said:—

"Once again I have to present a rather gloomy picture of the yarn position. When the Yarn Distribution Scheme was introduced, the quantity of yarn available for distribution was expected to approximate to 70,000 bales per month. It was, however, possible with the willing co-operation of particularly the important units of the mill industry to make available larger supplies averaging to 83,334 bales per month, during the first year of the scheme. This improvement was shortlived and the quantity available for distribution has fallen much short of the first year's average owing mainly to industrial strikes, absenteeism, riots and finally to the reduction in working hours of the mills.

"It was mainly with a view to ensuring as adequate a supply of yarn and cloth as could be reasonably expected under existing conditions that I had requested the Provincial Governments to accord exemption from 8 hours shifts to such units as asked for it. I understand, however, that generally speaking, labour is unwilling to accede to such modifications. The alternative method of stepping up production by increasing the number of shifts is also not feasible owing to the reported paucity of skilled labour, shortage of coal, short supply of millstores and last but not the least the desirability of maintaining in good working order the machinery which has been subjected to considerable strain during the past six years. This is all the more necessary because, very likely, it will take a number of years before any appreciable portion of the machinery sanctioned under the post-war development plan is likely to be supplied.

**ENCOURAGE HAND-SPINNING**

"The position is likely to be relieved somewhat by the increasing imports of yarn, particularly art silk, all of which can now be imported under open general licence from the U. K. and under special licence from the U.S.A. Endeavours are also being made to encourage imports of cotton yarn but the quantities likely to be available will be very small, at least for some time to come. Thus no appreciable improvement in the yarn position can be expected till such time as the full complement of new machinery is imported and starts working. I would, therefore, commend to the serious consideration of the Provincial and State Governments the desirability of encouraging hand-spinning on a wide and organised basis. The Indian handloom industry of the pre-machine age owed its world renown as much to the skill of the hand-spinners as to the ingenuity of the weavers. It may not be possible to attain perfection in the spinning of even coarse-medium counts in the initial stages but if properly fostered, hand-spinning can still play a not unimportant role in providing a part-time vocation for the agriculturists, relieving the present unsatisfactory yarn position and in providing cloth for those whose needs are genuine and not confined to fine and superfine varieties.

"Another matter which has been receiving my serious attention is the question of supply of dyes and chemicals to the handloom industry. In this case also, the supplies fall far short of the demand and all that can be done at present is to ensure the equitable distribution of the quantities now available. The Provincial and State Governments were requested to furnish the estimates of fast and semi-fast dyes required by the handloom industry in their respective areas and those received so far have been intimated to the importers and they have been requested to ensure supplies to the industry in these areas. Apart from the possibilities of increased imports in the future, it is encouraging to find that serious consideration is now being given to the question of manufacturing dyes in the country. Let us hope that in the not too distant future indigenous production of dyes and chemicals will at least prevent a recurrence of the present unsatisfactory state of affairs.

**LOOM ACCESSORIES**

"The question of ensuring supplies of loom accessories to the handloom industry at reasonable prices is also receiving the attention it deserves. Though by far the bulk of healds, reeds, shuttles and pirns are imported from foreign countries and imports have yet to approximate to the pre-war level, there have been no complaints of short supply from the handloom industry. This is mainly due to the fact that the reeds used by the handloom industry are generally those manufactured in the country from bamboo splits, while healds are usually knitted by the weavers themselves. Moreover, the supplies of healds, reeds have improved and control over their prices and distribution has been lifted. In the case of shuttles, however, supplies that are mainly obtained from foreign countries are not sufficient to meet the normal requirements of both the mill and handloom industry and the prices are unavoidably high. I would, therefore, again commend to the Provinces and States the desirability of exploring the possibilities of encouraging manufacture, preferably as a cottage industry, of shuttles from indigenous timbers.

"I now propose to deal briefly with some of the important recommendations made by the Board in its 2nd and 3rd meetings. These pertain to such matters as the

(i) establishment of the Board on a permanent basis; (ii) setting up of a Central Marketing Organisation; (iii) appointment of marketing officers in foreign countries; (iv) establishment of a Central Retailing Organisation and Museum for handloom fabrics; (v) the continuance of the grant-in-aid or the sanction of funds to enable the Board to sponsor schemes for the betterment of the handloom industry.

As you are aware, the Board was set up initially for one year and its life has already been extended for a period which will be specified later. In the meantime, the Government of India have under their active consideration the question of remodelling the Board on organisational basis and I hope the question of placing the Board on a stable footing will also be duly considered. The question of placing funds at the disposal of the Board for financing approved schemes is already under the consideration of the Government of India.

### No Restriction On Yarn Imports

The removal of all restrictions on the import of cotton, woollen, silk and rayon yarn and the continuance of effective control over the distribution of cotton yarn was one of the recommendations made to the Government of India by the 4th meeting of the All-India Handloom Board which met in Bombay on 16th December 1946, with Mr. Dharma Vira, Textile Commissioner to the Government of India in the chair. The Board approved of the proposal for the setting up of a Central Retailing Organisation for handloom products and undertake the responsibility not only for drawing up a scheme, but also for administering the same from the funds to be placed at the disposal of the Board from time to time. The Board approved of the recommendation of the Marketing and Research Committee in regard to the organisation of the Handloom Industry, rationalisation of its products and undertaking research. It was recommended that each Province and State should experiment in selected areas in any or all of the types of organisations, having due regard to the reactions of the local weavers and local conditions. In regard to rationalisation, it was recommended that steps should be taken to set up a Central Organisation for the collection of necessary data. With a view to improve the quality of cotton yarn supplied to handlooms, the Board stressed the need for the systematic and strict enforcement of the provisions of the Merchandise Mark's Act of 1889.

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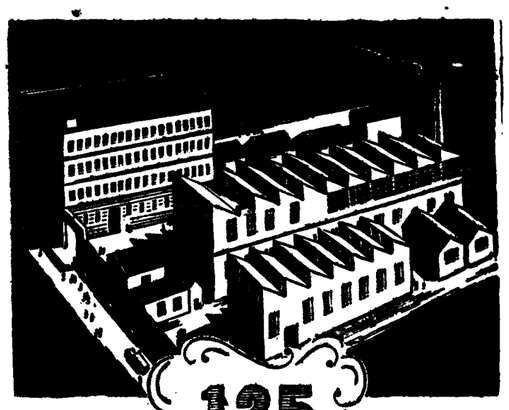
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# CITY AND SUBURBS

## To-day

Hindu: Magsar Vad 9, 2003.
Muslim: Moharram 22, 1366.
Parsi: Tir 15, 1316.
Sunrise: 7-5 a.m. Sunset: 6-5 p.m.
Hightide: 06-48, 20-20. Lowtide: 00-34, 13-45.

## Today's Engagements

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION: Meeting of Improvements Committee at 3 p.m. (B.T.), today.

BHARATIYA VIDYA BHAVAN: Prof. Chandrakant Mehta to deliver lecture in Gujarati on "Shri K. M. Munshi's Social Novels" at Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan at 4-30 p.m. today.

B.P.C.C.: The General Secretary of the B.P.C.C. write:—Membership books for the enrolment of Congress Primary Members will be available during the following hours from the Office of the B.P.C.C. except on Mondays from 8-30 to 11-30 a.m. and 4-30 to 7-30 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION: Private telegrams to Hungary must, in future, be written in plain language.

GATHA SOCIETY MEETING: Today (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. at Cama Oriental Institute, Apollo Street, Dasturji Bode will expound Gatha Ahunavaiti Yasna Ha 30.

### M. N. ROY IN BOMBAY

Mr. M. N. Roy, accompanied by Mrs. Roy and Mr. V. M. Tarkunde, General Secretary of the Radical Democratic Party, arrived in Bombay on Monday from Dehra Dun. They were given a reception at the Bombay Central Station and were garlanded on behalf of the Radical Democratic Party, the Radical Students' Union and over a dozen Trade Unions affiliated to the Indian Federation of Labour. Mr. Roy has come to attend the Third All-India Conference of the Radical Democratic Party, which will be held in Bombay from December 24 to 29, under the presidentship of Mr. Phillip Spratt.

### ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF CLASP KNIVES

BOMBAY, Monday.
For alleged illegal possession of clasped knives and razors, Babu Attapkhan (42), said to be a cutlery merchant from Sialkot, was sentenced today to one year's rigorous imprisonment by Mr. J. M. Barot, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court.

### New Milk Commissioner

Mr. M. D. Bhat, I.C.S., former Municipal Commissioner and recently the Milk Commissioner for Bombay, is, it is reliably learnt, transferred as Excise and Sales Tax Commissioner from the 13th inst.

Mr. T. E. Streatfield, I.C.S., is appointed as Milk Commissioner.

### Knocked Down Fatally By Train

A verdict of accidental death was recorded by the Jury at the City Coroner's Court, today, when the inquest on the body of Gulaibai Goenzeb was held. The woman was knocked down and killed by an electric train near Sandhurst Road Railway Station, yesterday.

### G. K. Union Demands Three Months' Bonus From Mills

BOMBAY, Dec. 16. (A.P.I.): The Managing Committee of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) at its meeting yesterday passed a resolution demanding three months bonus to mill workers as against the offer of the Managements of various mills of two months bonus for the current year. The Committee suggested that the workers should not accept the millowners offer of two months bonus.

### Kolhapur Govt. Servants Threaten Strike

KOLHAPUR, Dec. 16. (A.P.I.): Clerks and lower grade Government servants of Kolhapur State have threatened to go on strike from January 9, if their demands regarding revision of pay and pensions were not conceded by the State Government.

A decision to this effect was taken on Sunday at the meeting of the clerks and lower grade Government servants union of Kolhapur.

The meeting also appointed a committee with full powers to conduct the strike as and when it was launched.

### TODAY ON RADIO

TUESDAY, Dec. 17.
BOMBAY—1.
244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. Song of Week 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Haripada Chowdhury (Flute) 8-45 Ganpatrao Kapadia 9-0 Bhimsen Joshi.
12-0 p.m. Bar Ne Takore 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Mile Jule Gane 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Music 4-29 School Broadcast 5-0 Haripada Chowdhury (Flute) 5-15 Vimal Patki 5-45 Topic of Day 5-55 Locals 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Chitrapati Sangeet 6-30 Nalini Mulgaonkar 6-50 M. L. Khan 'Adeel' 7-0 L. B. Naik 7-15 Haripada Chowdhury (Flute) 7-30 Bhimsen Joshi 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 "Rajkumar" (Gujarati play) 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News 9-40 Programme Parade 9-45 Radio Forum 10-0 Emmi Marcus: (Pianoforte) 10-20 Interlude 10-25 Cesar Coelho: (2nd hour) 10-35 Interlude 10-40 Aurora Saldanha Soprano 10-50 Sir Thomas Beecham and the London Philharmonic Orchestra.

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# MORARJI DESAI OPENS SERVICES EXHIBITION

BOMBAY, Monday.
Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, Government of Bombay, opened the Services Exhibition yesterday, at the Esplanade Maidan. Major-General Goddard, Area Commander, and Brigadier T. V. Smith, who have jointly organised the "Services Week", went round with Mr. Desai, when the latter made a round of the Exhibition.

The Exhibition itself was divided into two parts, the army and the air-force exhibits taking up the enclosed space on the Esplanade Maidan, while the exhibits from the Royal Indian Navy, were displayed in the Maidan opposite.

The Naval exhibits included light automatic guns, rifles, range-finders, depth charge throwers, 4" guns, 12-pounders, mine-sweeping gear, and a model of the training establishment H.M.I.S. Shivaji.

The Royal Indian Air Force section included a Spitfire, a Liberator gun turret, 20 mm cannon, machine-guns, aerial cameras, wireless sets, and airborne Radar equipment.

A striking feature of the exhibition was the freedom given to children and even grown-ups to make free with the exhibits. It was pleasant to watch war-returned Indian soldiers and sailors, hoisting small children on to the seats of big guns and tanks and letting them raise and lower the guns and revolve the gun-turrets. It was learnt authoritatively, that instructions had been issued to the attendants at the exhibition, to give the maximum amount of freedom to visitors, in handling and examining the exhibits.

It must be stated that the exhibition is thorough affair and a lesson could be learnt from the meticulous attention to detail paid to comparatively minor things like drinking water, hermetically sealed in tin-containers it was on view.

The pointed reference in the published programme that the "Armed forces are part of a nation", indicates that the Services Week has been organised for the additional purpose of making the people feel, that the armed forces and they, are not necessarily at cross-purposes, and that more cordial relations between the two are both possible and necessary.

The Tattoo fixed at the Esplanade Maidan this evening is expected to be an interesting affair.

### Services Tattoo Attracts Crowds

Great enthusiasm was evinced by Bombayites, to witness the Services Tattao which was held at the Esplanade Maidan, Bombay, on Monday evening. Hundreds of men, women and children started pouring in, even half an hour before it started. To those who came to see it, it was a novel experience as Tattoos a very rare and are held once in a decade.

Elaborate preparations had been made by the Military authorities, several weeks in advance to make the Tattoo a thorough success.

The programme provided a rich fare of colourful costumes, acrobatics and modern and modeaval martial drill. A cavalry parade attuned to lively music and followed by an elephant circus in which gaily caparisoned elephants participated, added glamour to the evening's repertoire.

The grim and weird thunder of a battle-field was reproduced in an item known as "Crash Action", which demonstrated a troop of heavy anti-aircraft guns in action.

Among the highlights of the programme were a motor-cycle display in which 20 dispatch riders demonstrated stunt-riding and lezim, a fascinating and colourful Indian dance.

The Tattoo will be repeated for the next three days.

# POST-WAR HEALTH PLAN

## Govt. To Revise Medical Course Studies

BOMBAY, Monday.
The Government of Bombay, it is reliably learnt, are contemplating the revision of the existing courses of study in Medicine with a view to training more efficient doctors within a shorter period.

Public Health, medical aid and sanitation figure prominently in the Government's post-war reconstruction scheme and the Government seem to hold the view that the present course of study in Medicine require radical changes to implement fully their post-war health plan. It is the intention of the Government to give medical aid to every town-dweller and villager and the main handicap in this connection is the paucity of trained and efficient medical personnel.

An inter-departmental discussion on the proposed changes in the medical courses took place today at the Secretariat, when Mr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister for Public Health, was present. Though no final decision was arrived at, it is learnt that in the proposed revision, due attention will be paid to acquaint the students with the latest developments in medical science in Europe and other advanced countries.

# THIRD M.B.B.S. EXAM RESULTS

The following candidates have passed the Third Examination for the degrees of M.B., B.S.

PASS NUMBER: 3 7 8 9 10 13* 14 15 19 31 37 39** 40 41** 42 48 59 60 67 68 77 78 81 82 85** 86*** 88 89 92 98 99 100 102 103 108 111 112 114 115 118 120 125 126 127 129 134 135 138 139 141 144 145 146 147 149 150 153 156 157 160 161 165 167 174 175 176 179 185 187 188 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215.

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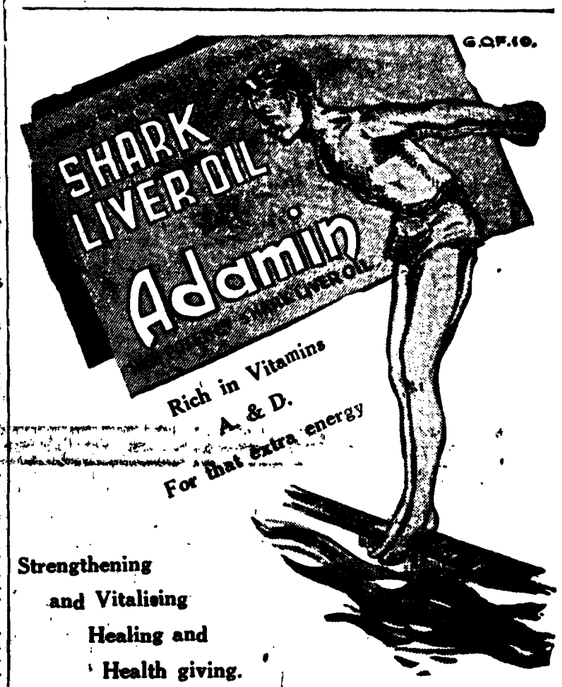


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## ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Dec. 16, (API.) Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during past 24 hours from Nov. 1 departure from normal recorded at 8 a.m.

Ahmedabad 82 64 0 1.1 plus 0.9 Ahmednagar 84 63 0 10.2 plus 8.9 Allahabad 83 44 0 1.3 plus 0.8 Bangalore 77 64 0 8.3 plus 5.4 Baroda 88 60 0 1.1 plus 0.3 Benares 73 45 0 0.6 plus 0.1 Bhopal 75 51 0 3.9 plus 2.9 BOMBAY 91 74 0 7.1 plus 6.5 Calcutta 83 61 0 1.7 plus 0.8 Cawnpore 73 41 0 0.3 minus 0.1 Delhi 71 43 0 0 minus 0.4 Hyderabad (Dn) 8.6 69 0 2.5 plus 1.2 Indore 79 53 0 8.7 plus 7.9 Karachi 79 55 0 0 minus 0.2 Lahore 72 37 0 0.4 plus 0.1 Lucknow 74 43 0 0.1 minus 0.2 Madras 77 71 0.9 49.8 plus 32.4 Mysore 80 67 0 10.2 plus 7.2 Nagpur 82 61 0 7.1 plus 6.2 Patna 74 54 55 0 0 minus 0.4 Poona 85 61 0 6.2 plus 5.0 Rajkot 83 56 0 1.1 plus 0.8 Surat 93 67 0 7.5 plus 6.2

## Widespread Rainfall In Malabar

POONA, Dec. 16, (API.) Following is the weather summary for Monday:

Rainfall has been widespread in Malabar and local in South-East Madras while a few showers have occurred in Assam, Kashmir, the Madras Deccan and the North Madras Coast. Night temperatures have been below normal in North-west India and the United Provinces.

Forecast until the 17th evening:—Rainfall will be fairly widespread in South-East Madras and Malabar. A few showers will occur in Mysore, East Gujarat, West Central India, South-East Rajputana, East Kashmir and along and near the Punjab-Kumaon hills. Night temperature will fall in the Central Provinces.

## A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

*It is better to look forward and to make new mistakes than to look back and do nothing.*

—Filen.

The Bombay Chronicle

## ARCHITECTURE IN INDIA

In his presidential address at the conference of Architects convened by the Government of India at New Delhi last week, the Hon. Mr. C. H. Bhabha, Member for Works, Mines and Power, gave expression to the views which he, as the representative of a national government, should consistently hold. To the architectural profession the address brings a timely counsel and indicates the direction in which it ought to have proceeded long ago. Let us hope that the address proves to be a corrective of the architectural vagaries of the day. It is refreshing to note from the statements made by Mr. Bhabha that the Government is anxious to champion the hitherto neglected cause of the country's architectural traditions and of its hereditary architects and to evolve a system of national architecture. He lays no undue emphasis on the traditions when he points out: "Any scheme of architectural education or training must try and revivify the underlying currents in our architectural tradition—not merely the old and decadent forms in which these traditions are now embodied. In other words, we must provide for an analytical and 'reconstructive' study, if I may say so, of the architectural theories and practices elaborated in our art treatises". The development and adaptation of the tradition to modern conditions should be the chief aim of architectural education. The tradition has not petered out. It has not become moribund on account of any inherent weakness of its own. Its progress has been stifled by the heavy weight of forms and formulae which are foreign imports. We are confident that the same tradition, if given the chance, will rise again from its apparently moribund condition and begin to mould the architectural trends of the current age.

In recent years, the qualified architectural profession has selected the path of least resistance by taking shelter behind "modern conditions" and has persistently eschewed reconstructive and creative endeavour, and the Government, in their turn, have also allowed such a vital interest like architecture to have its own way. We are now happy to hear in Mr. Bhabha's address a note like "nor does India wish to import any foreign style of architecture"—a note which should be a warning to the architectural profession. Proceeding, he suggests a positive and logical alternative when he asserts: "We must evolve our own new style of architecture which will be in keeping with ancient traditions and yet suit the needs of modern India". A style of architecture which is modern in scope and which is, moreover, national in spirit and distinctive in character, is one of the immediate requirements of India. The current trends of architecture have discarded sculpture and mural painting as non-essentials, but both should, in conformity with the tradition, again form integral parts of the new architecture. The evolution of a new style demands exhaustive research and creative endeavour, and the architectural profession is capable of undertaking both, provided it gives up its die-hard outlook and recalcitrant attitude towards the traditions. The Government should provide more schools of architecture, but such institutions should be pre-eminently schools of "Indian" architecture.

The qualified profession, we understand, is demanding some measures from the Government for the elevation of its own status. It is fully entitled to the redress of its just grievances, but it should not ask for a guarantee or protection in the form of a charter which would debar hereditary architects from continuing their legitimate work and, thereby, take the bread out of their mouths. We are glad to note that Mr. Bhabha is alive to the seriousness of the implications of such a demand when he observes; "Whatever proposals you may submit to Government in due course should not savour of any 'closed door' policy in regard to the craftsmen now engaged in your line of trade. If your proposals adversely affect the position and usefulness of hundreds of artisans, who now go by the name of builders or architects, you will have seriously to consider how the interests of the building industry in particular and of the countryside as a whole are to be protected." In spite of that we cannot refrain from sounding a note of warning against attempts, if they are made, to legalise ostracism of hereditary architects who, as living repositories of the tradition and also as cottage workers, are now expecting a fair deal from their Government. They deserve much more than the liberty of earning their livelihood. If the tradition has to be developed, the benefits of general education and of specialised training in architecture should be made accessible to them and a place assigned to them in the programmes of constructional works. If, in the words of Mr. Bhabha, the Government expects educated architects to "design cheap but comfortable houses which would be produced 'en masse' to transform our villages and make them really attractive and beautiful places to live in", we would suggest that the uneducated architects, if given a fair opportunity to exercise their skill and creative abilities, will not fail to satisfy the country's requirements even outside their sphere of work.

## Frankly Speaking

### The Alternatives

It is not clear from the somewhat conflicting reports of Mr. Jinnah's last speeches in London what precisely he proposes to do about the Constituent Assembly. It is perhaps fairly accurate to gather that if the Congress accepts the British Government's supplementary statement he will be gracious enough to call a meeting of the League Council. But he warns that he is not sure if the Council will reconsider its decision to boycott the Assembly. If, however, the Congress does not accept the supplementary statement, he will seriously consider, it is reported, the question of convening a separate Assembly of Leaguers. It should be superfluous to suggest that the latter alternative will do no more good than a general session of the League. It is not in consonance with the statement of May 16 or the supplementary one.

### Let Federal Court Decide

Nor is there any possibility of Congress accepting the whole of the supplementary statement. That would mean the acceptance not only of an interpretation of the Grouping clauses which it has stoutly opposed but also of fresh conditions for the British Government's implementing a constitution framed by the Constituent Assembly in accordance with the statement of May 16. Nay, it may even encourage that Government and the League to go on conspiring to further tamper with that statement under the guise of authoritatively interpreting it or of resolving the differences between the Congress and the League. However, it appears Congress is prepared to persuade the Constituent Assembly to refer the Grouping clauses to the Federal Court for authoritative interpretation. Indeed, Congress has been willing to do that from the outset. Only, in view of the British Government's, new statement, the Court's verdict may not settle the dispute. The Government has already threatened not to implement a constitution contravening its own interpretation. The League too has refused to accept any verdict of the Court on this point inconsistent with its own interpretation Nevertheless it will be well for Congress to have the question of interpretation decided by the highest court in the country. If the decision is in favour of the League there will be at least the advantage of a better chance of its joining the Assembly and Congress can devise other ways of safeguarding provincial autonomy. If the decision is in favour of Congress it will not be easy for the British Government or the League to flout it.

### Another Defeat For South Africa

Another surprise, as noteworthy and agreeable as the voting on India's complaint against South Africa, has been sprung by the United Nations' General Assembly. It was fully expected that South Africa's request for the incorporation of South-West Africa, further doomed by United States opposition, would be definitely rejected. But South Africa's defeat was more decisive than that. The resolution on the subject which was jointly sponsored by India, Denmark and the United States was passed unanimously. There were nine abstentions. But not a single member state, neither Britain nor even South Africa itself voted against it. This fact enhances the magnitude of the victory and, what is more important, shows the effectiveness of UNO's influence, if and when the Organisation cares to excercise it. The more positive feature of the resolution is that, in addition to rejecting South Africa's request, it recommends that the territory of South-West Africa be placed under International Trusteeship.

### U.N.O.'s Triumph

We attach importance to it in view of the fact that South African statesmen, including Mr. Hofmeyr, had recently made statements which virtually suggested that in case UNO rejected the request for incorporation, South Africa while refraining from defying that rejection, would not consider itself as owing any but nominal courtesy obligation as mandatory to the United Nations. South Africa was, in other words, reserving to itself the right not to acknowledge the authority of UNO over South-West Africa. The South African delegate to UNO, Mr. S. D. Dorsyth, too made a similar statement just before the voting on the Indo-Danish—U. S. resolution. The resolution is almost in the nature of a rejoinder to such statements and against that background becomes specific and pointed call on South Africa to accept the authority of UNO and to submit to South-West Africa being placed under International Trusteeship. To continue as if nothing had happened would now amount to a direct challenge to UNO by South Africa. The issue is now squarely between the great Organisation supported by 36 nations and opposed by none and, on the other side, the Government of the Union of South Africa

## ONE KILLED IN CITY

### Riot Breaks Out In Chennapatna

BOMBAY, Dec. 1 (A.P.I.): The Director of Publicity, Government of Bombay, in a Press Note issued late at night says:—

Nine persons were wounded and one died in the knife attacks which occurred on Monday. The incidents were reported from Dongri, Pydhoni, Byculla, Nagpada, Maharbouri and Parel areas.

"Eighteen persons were rounded up in connection with the stabbings in Pydhoni, Dongri and Nagpada.

"Three minor incidents, two of acid throwing and one of soda water bottle throwing, were reported from Byculla and Maharbouri areas. One person was arrested for possession of a knife in Maharbouri."

**CURFEW RELAXED**

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 16 (A.P.I.): Curfew has been relaxed for two hours in the city from today, and will be in force from 10 p. m. to 4 a. m. instead of from 8 p. m. to 4 a. m.

Outside the city wall the Curfew hours remain the same, namely from 11 p. m. to 4 a. m.

**RELIEVING TROOPS IN EAST BENGAL**

CALCUTTA, Dec. 16 (A.P.I.): In order to rest certain troops who have been aiding the Civil power in East Bengal, relieving units are now being sent to that area, announces a Press Note issued by the Eastern Command today.

Amongst these reliefs is a battalion composed of from 5 Indian Divisions Artillery Units. This battalion will serve in an infantry role and not as artillery, and will not take with them their guns or equipment.

**"WATCH PLACES OF WORSHIP"**

DACCA, Dec. 16 (A.P.I.): The District Magistrate has withdrawn the Curfew from areas under jurisdiction of Lalbag police station (Western part of the city), except in certain parts.

The Superintendent of Police has served orders on a large number of citizens, under the Bengal Special Powers Ordinance 1946, directing them to keep watch for one month on places of worship in their respective areas and to prevent any damage to them. Failure to comply with those orders will be punishable with imprisonment for six months, or with fine or both.

**HAPUR SITUATION IMPROVING**

HAPUR, Dec. 16 (A.P.I.): There is a marked improvement in Hapur situation. No incident of stabbing has been reported during the last 36 hours. Armed police are patrolling the town day and night. Suspected persons are being rounded up. It is reported the Curfew Order will continue for four days more.

### Riot And Looting In Mysore Town

BANGALORE, Dec. 16 (A.P.I.): A communal disturbance broke out at about 11 this morning in Chennapatna, about 36 miles from Bangalore and the police opened fire, according to reports reaching Bangalore.

Some looting of shops is also reported. As local police are unable to cope with the situation, Reserve Police have been rushed from Bangalore.

### Viceroy Acquainted With Kolaba Situation

NEW DELHI, Dec. 16. (A.P.I.): Mr. Ahmed E. H. Jaffer, M.L.A. (Central) who arrived here last evening had an interview with the Viceroy this morning on the situation in the riot affected areas in his constituency, Kolaba District.

Mr. Jaffer, who recently toured the district, explained to His Excellency the position of Muslims in the district and the refugees who are now outside the district, and made certain suggestions for their improvement and welfare.

Mr. Jaffer is submitting a report to the League High Command, to-day.

### League Volunteers On Charge Of Acid Throwing

BOMBAY, Monday.

Two persons, believed to be Muslim League volunteers were arrested by the Police yesterday following an acid throwing incident at Wylie Street in which six persons were injured.

The arrested persons, Sultan Hussein Jamma and Khurshid Ahmed Mehandi Hasan were, it is stated, wearing Muslim League volunteer badges and steel helmets at the time of their arrest.

Two witnesses identified the accused as the assailants, in an identification parade.

A woman stated that one of the assailants wore the same dress as the first accused.

The accused were released on bail today by Mr. J. M. Barot, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court.

### Jinnah In Cairo

CAIRO Dec. 16 (Reuter). The Muslim League leader, Mr. Mohammed Ali Jinnah, arrived here today from Malta on a three-day visit.

## Sardar And Jayakar In Wordy Duel

(Continued from page 1)

it before other amendments are considered.

President:—If Dr. Jayakar's legal argument is correct, then the resolution moved by Pandit Nehru is out of order and this point should have been raised at the time when the resolution was moved. At this stage I do not think that a point of order can be raised. Therefore, we have to consider the resolution and proceed with the discussion.

**STATES AND LEAGUE.**

The Indian States, said Dr. Jayakar, were absent for no fault of theirs, because in terms of the White Paper they could not be present at this stage. As regards the Muslim League, the position was rather difficult and, he thought very grave too. The Muslim League had obtained three or four important concessions. He understood that the question of interpretation about grouping and sections was going to be referred to the Federal Court, but it was clear that they would not go to the Federal Court on the last point made by the Muslim League, namely, that if a large section of people was not represented at the Constitution-making H.M.G. would not be willing to force such a Constitution upon unwilling parts of the country. It was not a question of interpretation but an additional point which had been given to the Muslim League by way of addition to the statement of May 16. "It is a substantive point which has been conceded to the Muslim League contrary to what Mr. Attlee, Prime Minister, on March 15 this year in the House of Commons said in so many words that we (H.M.G.) shall give all protection to minority rights, but no minority will be allowed to veto the progress of the majority."

**SARDAR INTERRUPTS.**

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: May I know whether Dr. Jayakar is interpreting here the policy of His Majesty's Government? All these concessions which he is referring to, are in addition to or over and above the White Paper statement. We have not accepted them and this House is not going to accept any additions.

Dr. Jayakar said that he was not asking Sardar Patel to accept any addition. He was pointing out all difficulties in the way. If Sardar Patel thought this was an addition which they ought to reject, he (Dr. Jayakar) had heard nothing to that effect so far. If the Assembly proposed to do that, it was welcome to take that course, but at present he was perfectly entitled to say that this was a point which the Muslim League had gained in addition to the May 16th document and this point raised a difficulty.

**LEAGUE'S GAINS.**

What would happen if a community like the Muslim community was not represented at the Constitution-making? Sir Stafford Cripps had interpreted the phrase "unwilling parts of the country" to mean such parts of India where Muslims are in a majority. The effect of this interpretation would be that a Constitution framed by the Constituent Assembly in the absence of the Muslim community would not be forced on those parts of the country. Whether any other community could take advantage of Sir Stafford Cripps' dictum he (Dr. Jayakar) did not know. That was a matter for interpretation. This particular addition had been hailed in England by certain sections. Mr. Churchill called it "an important milestone in the long journey. Whether this was an important milestone or a most dubious milestone they were not concerned with, but the fact was that the Muslims had got this right at the present moment.

**STATES' RIGHT TO A SAY.**

If they chose to remain absent from the Assembly's deliberations, whatever the reason, whatever Constitution the Assembly might frame in their absence could perhaps be binding upon section 'A', but it was very doubtful whether it would bind Sections 'B' and 'C' and the result would be that "if you accept the resolution to-day in the absence of the Muslim League and Indian States, that is not binding on the Muslim League at all." That raised the question whether it would not be wise, merely as a means of saving the Assembly's trouble and labour, to postpone the resolution to a future date. It was, to put it at the least, a saving of labour. But it was something more than that; there were points in the resolution in which the States and the Muslims were most intimately concerned. The resolution spoke of a Republic. He personally had no objection to that expression, but certainly the States were entitled to express their view.

If the Muslim League did not come in, the States would not come in. They had made it perfectly clear more than once, and in the House of Commons debate it was stated very clearly, that the States would not deal with the Constituent Assembly if it was composed of one party only.

**DANGEROUS POSSIBILITIES**

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Dr. Jayakar is not representing States here and no State representative has yet stated that if the League is not present the States also will not be present.

Dr. Jayakar: I am not representing the States to you.

I am stating what was stated in the House of Commons. Why can't I do that?

The probability was—and this was made clear in the Commons—that if the League did not come in, the States would not come in.

The result might be that there would be another Constituent Assembly—as Mr. Jinnah wanted—for the purpose of framing a Constitution for Sections 'B' and 'C' and a third Constitution for the States. He did not want to express any opinion on whether the Hindus and Sikhs of the Punjab and the Hindus of Bengal and Assam could take advantage of the dictum (that the Constitution would not be forced on unwilling parts of the country) which had now been interpreted only in preference to the Muslims. "Instead of having one Hindustan, we may be forced to the necessity of having a Hindustan Constitution, a mild or abbreviated qualified Pakistan Constitution and a Rajastan Constitution also. "Your Union at the Centre will go; it cannot be established"

**SAVE UNION CENTRE**

At present there was provision for a Union Centre, even if it was an attenuated one, and every effort ought to be made to retain it. He urged that Pandit Nehru's plea for continued endeavour to secure the cooperation of all should be translated into action. What was the harm in waiting for a few weeks until the Muslim League, by a formal resolution, declared its intention? You are not meeting till January 20 I understand. What is the harm in postponing the final vote on this resolution till then? Are the heavens going to fall? You are not going to do anything substantial until January 20. By that time the League should have taken its decision. It is not a question of doing anything which the Muslim League may object to; it is a question of giving them the right to be there during the deliberations. Save the work of this Constituent Assembly from being put into jeopardy, made infructuous. Supposing the Muslim League does not come in by January 20, do what you like. But why don't you wait for a little while and make it less difficult for the Muslim League to come in? Miles away from here is working that solitary figure whose steps we propose to follow, the Great Mahatma.

Alone, stinted in sleep, stinted in food, stinted in health, he is trying to win over the Muslim community by an extra dose of co-operation and goodwill. Why can't we follow his example here?"

Dr. Jayakar said that if they passed the resolution at this stage, it would be "wrong, illegal, premature, disastrous and dangerous" and would lead into trouble.

Dr. Jayakar was cheered at the end of his speech.

**HARI SINGH GOUR'S AMENDMENT**

The Chairman, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, ruled out of order an amendment moved by Sir Hari Singh Gour to Dr. Jayakar's substitute resolution.

Sir Hari Singh's amendment sought to delete from Dr. Jayakar's amendment the passage asking for a postponement of further consideration of the resolution to a later date and expressed the opinion that the demand made by the Muslim League for Pakistan was suicidal and that it was in the interests of the Muslims and other minorities to institute joint electorates with reservation of seats for the next five years. It further laid down that no member of one community be deemed to be elected unless he polled a certain percentage of votes of the other community.

**TWO AMENDMENTS RULED OUT**

Sir Hari Singh argued that if Dr. Jayakar's amendment which sought to postpone further consideration of the resolution to an interminate period was in order then surely his amendment which really sought to amend the original resolution was also in order.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad ruled that Sir Hari Singh Gour's amendment went much beyond the scope of Dr. Jayakar's resolution and hence out of order.

The Chair also ruled out of order Mr. Somnath Lahiri's (Communist) substitute resolution on the grounds, firstly, it directed the Assembly here and now to declare India a Republic and secondly it called upon the Interim Government to act in a particular way.

Mr. Lahiri submitted that Dr. Jayakar's substitute resolution which wanted a postponement of the discussion was in fact a kind of action. If so his substitute resolution also suggested a certain course of action and hence was in order. He recalled a ruling given by Dr. Rajendra Prasad as Congress President of the AICC meeting when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru moved a resolution on India and the War and Mr. Lahiri was permitted to move an amendment suggesting a certain course of action to be taken.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad remarked that his ruling elsewhere could not be a precedent here.

**SOURCE OF POWER**

Rai Bahadur Syamanandan Sahaya moved two amendments.

The first asked inter alia for the establishment of an Independent Sovereign Republic of India "within the shortest possible time".

By the second amendment Mr. Sahaya wanted to delete reference to States in respect of derivation of power and authority from the people.

Mr. Sahaya said that it had been argued by some Ministers in States that so far as the States were concerned power was derived from their respective sovereigns and not from the people. This was a matter on which there could be honest difference of opinion and it would not be proper for the Constituent Assembly to pass the resolution as it stood.

**"SACRED RESOLUTION"**

Mr. Sri Krishna Sinha, Premier of Bihar, supporting the original resolution moved by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, deplored that it was unfortunate that a resolution of such a sacred nature should have been subjected to amendments. "I purposely call it sacred", the Bihar Premier said, "because by that resolution an attempt is made to give expression to the aspiration to be free which has moved this vast continent for so many years. It gives a picture of the vision of future India. "After untold sufferings, sacrifice, revolutions and bloodbaths the principle had been established in many parts of the world that political power was derived from the people. And it was to establish and achieve this right that we in India had been fighting against British Imperialism."

**THAT TALK OF PEACEFUL TRANSFER OF POWER**

Mr. Sri Krishna Sinha added: "I have been in a position from where I can form my own opinion as to whether there is any sincerity behind this talk of a peaceful transfer of power. We are assembled here today because we have succeeded in compelling those who still look up and still entertain the dream to govern India under the Act of 1935."

Referring to Dr. Jayakar's amendment Mr. Sri Krishna Sinha thought that the House did not require a speech from Dr. Jayakar dealing with the difficulties. The Assembly knew the difficulties and it he understood Dr. Jayaker aright he (Dr. Jayaker) did not give them a counsel of despair, but was ready to ask them to go ahead if their friends in the Muslim League was obdurate enough not to come. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had made it clear how anxious they were all to see the Muslim League occupy its rightful place in the Constituent Assembly. Mr. Sri Krishna Sinha added that he failed to understand how this particular resolution could stand in the way of the League coming to the Assembly at a future date. If they had understood the State Paper correctly it was that the future of India was to be a United India and the future India might also decide to stay out of the British Commonwealth if the people so decided.

From the pronouncements made by Muslim League leaders everybody could come to the conclusion that the League also stood for a Free and Independent India. In such an India power should rest with the people inhabiting this country. "Our task", Mr. Sinha said, "is sacred and arduous. It is arduous not only because of the difficulties pointed out by Dr. Jayaker, but also because of the attitude of British statesmen. From my personal experience as an administrator I do not feel encouraged in the belief that Britishers have made up their mind for a peaceful transfer of power to the people of India."

**REPLY TO CHURCHILL**

Mr. Sinha criticised Mr. Churchill's reference to Bihar riots in the Commons debate and said: "The Bihar Government did not hesitate for one single moment in using force and used whatever force it had. It gave protection to lakhs of Muslims in the province."

"The Bihar Government is a proud Government", Mr. Sinha added. "It is not going to have dictations from the Government of India so long as it is constituted under the 1935 Act even though that Government may have men like Pandit Nehru who is our leader and a source of inspiration. I may tell Mr. Churchill that during the fateful tour of the province Pandit Nehru gave a bit of his mind to the people." In spite of the power he possessed he (Mr. Sinha) would not have been able to save the lives of Muslims in the province but for the presence of Pandit Nehru, Dr. Rajendra Prasad and a vision of Mahatma Gandhi dying because Bihar had gone mad.

"I told the greatest official in this country", the Bihar Premier said, "that he could not have restored order in the short period in which the Congress Government in Bihar did it."

Concluding Mr. Sinha said that in spite of the difficulties referred to by Dr. Jayaker the Assembly must go on with the task set before it and make India independent.

The Constituent Assembly adjourned till 11 a.m. tomorrow.

### Not Bound By Federal Court Decision

Continued from page 1)

Indians of every class and creed may live at peace.

Viscount Simon continued: "To Hindus I think we should say that the British Parliament well understands the inspiration that is drawn from the prospect of complete freedom, but that that freedom must be for others—for 90,000,000 of the Muslims, for 50,000,000 of the untouchables as well as for themselves.

"We should beg them to realise that a free and happy India can never be built up except by co-operation between the main Indian parties and that is the only road by which the consummation of their purpose can be reached".

**LORD SAMUEL ON CHURCHILL**

Viscount Samuel (Liberal) said that it could only worsen the situation if the Government declared now "ex cathedra" whether the present Assembly was valid or not.

He wanted to know in what respect Government's policy had departed from that laid down by Mr. L. S. Amery and Sir Stafford Cripps.

Viscount Samuel declared: "I think Mr. Churchill's statement in the House of Commons can do nothing but mischief as indicating to the Indian people that whatever settlement may be arrived at, a new Government may come into power in this country and undo it because the present Government is not entitled to act on behalf of the nation as a whole".

He did not think that there was any other course open for the Government than by forming the first Interim Government from the Congress alone.

He regretted the Muslim abstention, remarking: "Those who refuse to discuss are in my judgment always in the wrong".

Viscount Samuel asked what part the British Parliament, Government and Arms would take if a widespread civil war should take place in India.

Viscount Samuel asked: "Are we quietly to slip away and leave anarchy? After 150 years of British rule that would be a course of dishonour.

"On the other hand, are British armies to intervene in order to maintain peace and order? That would mean that young men from this country would have to lay down their lives in India in order to put an end to a quarrel which is not of our making.

"Why should we be put in that dilemma of choosing between dishonour on the one hand or disaster? Yet such seems to be the situation now shaping unless Indian parties can wisely concur in framing their Constitution".

**PETHICK-LAWRENCE INTERVENES**

Lord Pethick-Lawrence, Secretary for India, intervened at this point to reply to some of the questions put by Lord Simon. This, he said, would not preclude his dealing at a later stage with further points.

Lord Pethick-Lawrence said that there was almost complete unanimity throughout Britain on the main issue that the time had come for Indians to have independence whether within or without the British Commonwealth according to their desire.

That being so, it was no longer possible for this country to frame a Constitution for India, still less to impose one. Their Constitution must be made by Indians for Indians and must command the consent of the major communities and be fair to the minorities generally.

The Cabinet Mission recommended what they considered the most hopeful method for Constitution-making. But the Government had made it clear that no minority should be able to place a veto on the advance of the majority.

"I would refer Viscount Simon to the last paragraph of the statement of December 6. The Government have nothing to add to it".

## TETE-A-TETE

**WITHOUT COMMENT**

**CALCUTTA, Dec. 16 (API.)—A tradition of 25 years' standing was broken today when instead of the Viceroy as Head of the State, as has been customary, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Vice-President of the Interim Government, addressed the Annual General Meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce.**

**This is the first time that an Indian has addressed this body which was founded in 1920 to be the supreme spokesman of British commercial interests in India.**

* * *

"I do not know what is in store for us"—Rajen Babu at Benares.

Hasn't he read the Supplementary State Paper and the subsequent pronouncements, declarations, statements, etc., etc.?

* * *

Some of the States Ministers and Advisers have objected to Jawaharlal Nehru's resolution on the Constitutional shape of the future India. And we fully endorse their objection.

What could be more scandalous than to envisage a Republican United States of India? As everybody ought to realise India's glorious destiny lies in the direction of having an innumerable lot of "monarchies", big and small and with or without an All-India Monarch to be chosen from the Princely Order by secret ballot.

* * *

Another objection seems to be that the resolution declares that the power and authority of India's constituent parts and organs of Government are derived from the people.

Which, we mean the declaration not the objection, is a dangerous and blasphemous absurdity. For, if accepted, it overrides and nullifies the Eternal Truth that all power is derived from the sacred and divine dynastic and Treaty rights of their Highnesses. And, of course, belongs to them.

* * *

The South African Trade Commissioner for the East, has darkly threatened Ceylon with the boycott of its tea and rubber in retaliation for banning the export of jute bags. Ceylon will have to bear this punishment for the insolence of endorsing India's protest against anti-Asiatic colour bar. And, we have no doubt it will.

But what we are afraid of is that South Africa may impose an economic boycott on the 31 other nations who passed the resolution in the UNO Assembly. That would be cataclysmic and would ruin most of the world. But we hope that realising the inevitable sufferings of the misguided 31 nations the White Government of South Africa will generously and forbearingly spare them. In fact, we are quite certain of it.

* * *

Explaining what he meant by "brute majority" in the Constituent Assembly, the League President pointed out at his London Press Conference that Muslims are only 79 and the Congress are 292.

Congress 292? Does he include in the Congress, the States representatives, Dr. Ambedkar, etc.?

* * *

Declining to give her impressions of this country, Lady Cripps is reported to have said: "If I lived in India for 25 years I might perhaps form worthwhile impressions and hazard an opinion."

Nothing so difficult is necessary. All she need do is to spend 25 minutes with Mr. Winston Churchill and, of the Editors, for instance, of the "Daily Telegraph and Morning Post" and the "Daily Mail."

* * *

By the way, we notice that during their stay in New Delhi, Lady Cripps and her daughter were guests of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Which conclusively proves the contentions regarding Sir Stafford Cripps of Mr. Churchill and, as the London "Reynolds News" would say, of "those Indians who look to his leadership."

### Indian Delegation To U.N.E.S.C.O. Entertained

The Indian Delegation to the U. N. E. S. C. Conference at Paris was entertained recently by the Indian Institute, Sorboune University, which eminent French Orientalists were present.

Professor H. J. Bhabha, F.R.S., one of the Indian Delegates, has been elected Chairman of the Natural Sciences Committee.

The Indian Section of U.N.E.S.C.O.'s International Art Exhibition at Paris, which was opened by Professor Grousset, Member of the French Academy, has proved very popular.

### T. L. A.'s S.O.S. To Govt.

AHMEDABAD, December 16. (A.P.I.): A request to the Government of Bombay to make a compulsory reference of the bonus dispute to arbitration has been urged by the Textile Labour Association, which further states that a general strike will be inevitable at the conclusion of the period prescribed under the Industrial Disputes Act.

While the Millowners Association is prepared to refer the matter to the Industrial Court, there seems to be little or no agreement between the Millowners Association and the Labour Association regarding the terms of reference to the Industrial Court.

The Labour Association demanded a bonus for 1946 for the mill operatives of Ahmedabad. The demand was referred to the Conciliator.

# FREE INDIA WILL BE FRIENDLY TO ALL

## Nehru's Great Speech To Associated Chambers

### *SUGGESTS INQUIRY INTO WAR PROFITS*

### Planned Distribution Must Replace Selfish Interests

CALCUTTA, Monday (A.P.I.): Breaking a tradition of a quarter century, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Vice-President of the Interim Government addressed the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce today.

*INDIA IS STRONG*

***His speech was a triumphant assertion of the strength of India. He said that noboáy could be sure of what exactly would happen; but of this there was no doubt—India's destiny would be shaped by Indian hands.***

*SHE WILL BE FRIENDLY WITH ALL*

Giving an indicaton of what relations independent India will maintain with other countries, Pandit Nehru said: "Many of you want to know the future of the independent India that we are planning. What the contents of that independent India will be are not clear today. What the relationship of India will be with other countries can only be guessed. I have no doubt that we will live on closer terms with other countries.

**"In the context of the world today, if I may say so, India is strong—very strong politically, economically, and for purposes of trade" Panditji continued.**

**"If I may crudely put it, India is in a strong bargaining position. India is geographically so situated that little can happen in the whole of South-East Asia without India's concurrence, whether it is in the matter of trade or defence.**

**"India is potentially strong and her economic strength is very great. When the change-over is complete, India simply jumps forward and takes her proper place in the world. In trade we are in a very good position, to deal with even such industrially strong countries as U.S.A.**

**WILL ENGLAND BEHAVE?**

"As regards England, during our 150 years of conflict, there have been between us all manner of visible and invisible contacts. These contacts cannot be cut off suddenly. So far as our relationship with England is concerned—unless the break comes in such a way as to poison the future—this relationship will continue in hundreds of ways. India is bound to be attracted more to those countries which are more friendly towards her.

"India is certainly not going out as a suppliant. Even if you consider the industrial might of America, I say India is in a strong position. It is likely that the problems of the United States of America require accommodation with India. But we can hold out longer. Even if we cannot hold out, there are plenty of other hands to grasp. We want to take the help of England's hands.

Knowing full well that many of my countrymen will not say so, because they are for the moment full of the past legacy of conflict and hatred. I say that once we get over this matter, thinking more of the future and not looking into the past. This impression will also go out of the people's mind. Then we can go together."

**BREAKING TRADITIONS**

Pandit Nehru spoke for ninety minutes. It was for the first time in the history of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, which represent both Indian and British Commercial Interests that the principal speech was extempore.

It is also for the first time that an Indian has addressed this body which was founded in 1920 to be the supreme spokesman of British commercial interests in India.

Except in 1925 and 1929 when the meetings were held elsewhere, the Viceroy has addressed the Chambers in Calcutta, utilising the occasion as a public forum in which to make important pronouncements on current political and financial matters

**NEHRU OVATED**

Outside th Royal Exchange where the meeting of the Associated Chambers was held, Pandit Nehru received a tremendous ovation from over a lakh of people who had gathered there from the morning. Before entering the Chamber, Pandit Nehru went up to the balcony of the building and appeared before the crowd assembled below and they cheered him for several minutes with cries of "Jai Hind" and "Nehru Zindabad".

Again when Nehru left an even bigger crowd, which had waited in the sun for nearly three hours inspite of the existing prohibitory orders, gave a huge ovation to Nehru for whom a way was made with difficulty by the police.

Pandit Nehru began by saying that in the past there has been a gulf between them. "We have often been on different sides of the barrier or the barricades", he said. Therefore, it was all the more necessary, that they should meet and understand each other.

Although they did not agree on all points, there were some points on which they could agree "because, after all we represent different forces and different Historical tendencies and all manner of new things that are happening in India today as all over the world".

India today was passing through a tremendous period of transition. A new age was coming in.

Pandit Nehru then dwelt on what he described as the dangers "of a slowly drawn out period of transition", which, he said, led to all sorts of troubles reaction on one another in a vicious circle.

**INDIA VERY DYNAMIC**

He said "it is not odd or unusual, therefore, that we have conflicts here. The point is that India today is very dynamic in spite of the many ills that we see around us. For a country to be dynamic is good. It is a sign of life and where there is life, there is hope, more especially after a long, long period of what might broadly be described as a static period".

**WELCOME TO NEHRU**

Mr. H. D. Townend, President of the Chamber in the course of his welcome speech said:

"The business community in this country will continue, as in the past, to give its support to any good government that is in control of affairs and will, I am sure, desire that the present Government of India will get into its stride without a great degree of harassment or admonition."

Addressing Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Mr. Townend said: "You, sir, and your colleagues have our goodwill and our hope that your joint efforts will pilot India into the calm waters of peace and prosperity."

**ECONOMIC PROBLEMS**

Continuing, Mr. Townend said that the other day in London Pandit Nehru had remarked that the Indian problem had long ceased to be purely political and that today they had to face in India all manner of economic problems.

In this respect, Mr. Townend pointed out that in the field of commerce and industry the were in no doubt as to the contribution they had made and still could make, to India's well-being and prosperity which they had as much at heart as India's own nationals. They were accordingly ready and willing to continue to help this country in the economic problems to which Pandit Nehru had referred

The business men, of whatever political complexion. Mr. Townend said, was apprehensive of any unnecessary incursion by Government into industrial and commercial affairs. For example, he quoted the power now sought to be given to the Reserve Bank to control the movement of foreign exchange, and wanted an assurance that the powers so conferred would be used with discretion.

Mr. Townend deplored the increasing intervention of provincial barriers to the free movement of commodities.

Tariffs, he said, might be suitably employed to protect nascent industries, but to bolster up by that means the production of poor quality goods will not in the end be in the country's best interests.

Pandit Nehru said that India today was suddenly faced with a vast accumulation of problems, not only political but more specially economic. "We have to hurry if we want to solve them. If we do not solve them, they threaten to solve us", he said.

There appeared to be a race between the forces of Construction and Destruction, between forces that tend towards making a better, happier and stabler world and those rapidly tending towards fresh disasters.

**INDIANS WILL DECIDE**

Speaking of the relationship between England and India, Pandit Nehru said: "Whenever there is much long contact between two countries and two peoples, there is bound to be good or bad results. We have to balance those things. We need not go into the past so much except to realise that the Indian viewpoint in regard to these matters is obviously very different from the English point of view. That is going to influence the mind of India unless mental and psychological changes take place. One thing is obvious—and that is that very soon matters pertaining to India will be decided in India and by Indians. There is no other way out of it. We have arrived at the stage when that change-over must be rapid. The change-over in India cannot be delayed.

Pandit Nehru dwelt on what he described as the danger of "a slowly drawn out period of transition, especially when there is a background of conflict as there has been in India."

"That is where the danger lies", he said.

The relations between India and England, Pandit Nehru said, apart from political relations, had been those of an Industrial country with a Colonial country. India had been a classic example of what could be termed "Colonial Economy." That colonial economy had undergone some changes, but plenty still remained. And British industry grew here under the protection of that Colonial economy. Even now there were various safeguards, although they were differently worded; there was discrimination. "In fact the safeguards are the protection of British interests and industries in India. There has been a great deal of objection in India to that. Last year the question was raised by the Government of India who wanted to remove those safeguards but for some reason or other, higher authorities objected and postponed that matter. It is obvious that no Indian Government can possibly approve of putting up with any form of safeguards or any form of protection for anybody. It had to go and it is bound to go."

**IN INDIA'S INTEREST**

Pandit Nehru here gave the example of the Shipping Industry, and said: 'This colonial economy of which there are still many traces has to go. That does not mean, of course, that the British have no place in Industry and Commerce in India. Any Indian Government is going to view every problem from the point of view of its Nationals but viewing the problem in that way, there will be much room left over for private enterprise for Britishers and others. As a matter of fact they will have much more to do than they do at present. We shall require capital goods, but you will realise that normally speaking a free India will be anxious to further the interests of her nationals and to make India as little dependent as possible on external agencies in the economic sphere and also to raise the standard of the people as rapidly as possible."

At this stage, Pandit Nehru said "you should not misunderstand me. Not everything I have said represents the views of the Government of India. It has got mixed up with my personal views.

Pandit Nehru added that he did not want India to be aggressive either politically or economically. "I want India to be an advanced country and develop her trade, not in an aggressive spirit but in a co-operative spirit. I dislike Imperialism, political or economic. I do not want India to indulge in economic aggression because that leads to conflict and war."

**OVERLAPPING POLITICS.**

Pandit Nehru dwelt on the "overlapping of politics" into British trade and other matters and said "because of Britain's Colonial Economy, the position of British Commercial interests has been a very peculiar one. During the last 150 years, it has been mixed up not only with political or commercial matters but there has been overlapping even in Ecclesiastical matters. Gradually the political aspect became separated from the Commercial aspect. Even now you will see the political aspect".

Pandit Nehru referred to Mr. Townend's claim that the British Community had played its part "in the legislative field" and said "British commercial interest has been given tremendous over-representation in Bengal and Assam. What does it signify except the patent fact that Colonial economy has been Translated into the political sphere. A nonational has not even a vote in other countries, but here they have not merely a vote but proportionally about ten thousand votes. Here politics comes in. I know something of the politics of Bengal and I know that this factor has influenced the politics of Bengal to a very great extent in the formation and nonformation of Governments here. Obviously this has raised considerable prejudice against the Industrial and Commercial activities of Britishers here, because they are connected with the political aspect, the economic domination aspect or the economic safeguard aspect. All these factors influence peoples judgment".

**CHURCH TOO IN IT.**

Giving another example of the 'overlapping" of politics into other spheres apparently unconnected with it Pandit Nehru referred to the progress of Christianity in India. In Southern India, he said, it was a very old institution and was there even before the British administration. But in Northern India its spread was coextensive with the spread of British power and British officers. Christianity thus became the political symbol of British Domination. "Your commerce and Industry appear so much in the political garb that it cannot be judged on merits. In future, obviously, it cannot have a political garb.

**Pandit Nehru said a blue print of the future was necessary but it was difficult to predict the future. He said "it is a brave man who prophecies what will happen in India in a year or two. Because we are in a period of transition nothing can be laid down with certainty. I myself have not the faintest notion of what will happen a year or two hence. But whatever the period of transition, whether it takes a year or eighteen months, there is going to be a New Independent India controlled by representatives of the Indian people.**

**INDIA WILL GROW**

**"What those representatives will do I do not know. I really do not know what will happen when the new forces are released as they are bound to be. It may be that the old leadership may be passed saide. But that does not frighten me in the least because I know that is the way a Nation grows. And in this way India will grow".**

**Pandit Nehru devoted considerable part of his speech to planning and to what he described as "state interference in business". "You must have planned authority" he said, "otherwise there will be chaos. It is quite impossible for the State not to interfere in trade and Commerce. It has interferred in the past and it will interfere more and more in the future".**

**There was a very strong tendency all over the world towards Governmental interference for the benefit of society, because, after all, the State was the expression of Society. In India there might be something in the nature of Statutory Boards such as the London Underground System had. The State there does not interfere but ultimately it is under State Control.**

**FINANCIERS NOT INDUSTRIALISTS**

**There was also a great deal of talk of Planning. The Government of India till recently had a planning Department which had been liquidated four months ago. Pandit Nehru said that the prime need in India was Industrial power. Without power, he said, we could achieve little. "Most of our Industrialists", he observed in this connection "are hardly Industrialists. They are Financiers".**

**They were buying up Industries here and there, but there was hardly any "industry" about that.**

**FOR GOOD OF PEASANTS**

**Pandit Nehru referred to points raised by Mr. Townend, such as Inflation, strikes, controls, and governmental interference in Commerce and Industry.**

**Regarding inflation, Pandit Nehru said that the Government of India had given its closest attention to this matter but it was not an easy job. "We have tried to keep down the prices of many of the foodstuffs but I can tell you, I have not liked this at all because I feel that the cultivator, who has had a bad deal in the past should get a good price. Usually, we have thought in terms of towns and cities and our rural areas have been neglected. It was a good thing that the peasantry had been able to wipe off some of their debts but when they were slightly better off many of us begin to shout that something should be done."**

**On the subject of Controls, Pandit Nehru said that Controls had encouraged black marketing which led to a good deal of corruption both in the Services and outside. "On the other hand, we could not do without controls in the present situation, even at the risk of people misusing the controls. Without food control, for example, there would have been a terrible famine, but wartime controls should go as soon as we can afford to do without them."**

**SCANDALOUS CONDITIONS**

**Pandit Nehru then referred to that portion of Mr. Townend's speech in which he had touched upon the existence of "Busteer' and slums in cities like Calcutta and had asked that cities be cleaned up. "I entirely agree with you", said Pandit Nehru. "It is a shame and a scandal the way many of our cities tolerate these slums. I cannot imagine how a human being can live there. Municipalities and Corporations have their responsibility but what about the employers? I do not want wealth to be created in such filth and degradation. That way a nation does not grow. It enranged me when I visited some of the Bustees in Calcutta and Bombay. I know these labourers were working in industrial firms paying high dividends." Pandit Nehru described this state of affairs as "scandalous."**

**There was another matter, he said. During the war and after the war, vast fortunes were accumulated in the hands of a few. On the other hand, vast numbers of people could not make both ends meet. "In war time complaints were made about very heavy Income Tax, and yet in spite of the tremendously heavy taxes, where do these vast fortunes come from?**

**I should very much like to have an enquiry into all this. It is not fair for such things to happen."**

**"It is not fair" Pandit Nehru continued. A small number of people were very, very, very rich and a vast number were very, very, very poor. There is something wrong in this and the thing must be brought under control. May be it is a fault of Human Nature. If so, human nature must be controlled."**

**PROFIT MOTIVE SHOULD GO**

**Pandit Nehru said the spirit of the 20th Century demanded that the "Profit Motive" should go and give place to planned distribution.**

**Pandit Nehru referred to strikes and said "Naturally it is our desire that there should be no Industrial Turmoil." He pointed out, however, the tremendous gap between the Cost of Living and Wages. Even in the United States, said Pandit Nehru, there were strikes and the strong measures taken by Government did not solve them. It was in the interests of the employers to encourage genuine trade unions in which Labour felt themselves secure and not to encourage "Pet Unions." He suggested that Employers should encourage Trade Unions of the right type. Otherwise it would lead to State interference because the Government could not tolerate Industrial Strikes.**

**HELP RESEARCH**

**Pandit Nehru made a special appeal for taking up scientific research. How much have the Associated Chambers of Commerce spent on research, he asked. He said: "We cannot go ahead without planned research. Two months ago, the Government of India had appointed a temporary Planning Board to suggest machinery for planning for the future and to decide priorities. "I hope that by the end of this month they will submit their report and that a more a satisfactory planning machinery will be devised." Pandit Nehru referred to the desire expressed by Mr. Townend that India should be commercially one "however it may be divided for political purposes", and asked: "Can it be commercially one if it is not politically one? There might be Tariff barriers and it might retard industrial development."**

**At the end of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's speech Mr. H. A. Wilkinson, Deputy President of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, moved a vote of thanks to Pandit Nehru. He thanked Pandit Nehru for his "straight speaking" and said, "we shall give careful thought to what you have said."**

**Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, accompanied by Miss Mridula Sarabhai, arrived at Dum Dum aerodrome at about 10 this morning and was received at the aerodrome by a large number of Congressmen and others, including Dr. B. C. Roy and Mr. Kali Pada Mukherjea.**

**Pandit Nehru, drove straight from the aerodrome to the Council Hall in the Royal Exchange where the meeting was held the hall packed to capacity with representatives of British and Indian Commerce and High notabilities.**

**Mr. Asaf Ali, Transport Member of the Interim Government and India's Ambassador-Designate in Washington, Sir Edward Benthall, former member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, Mr. A. F. M. Abdur Rahaman, Minister for Relief and Rehabilitation, Bengal, Lt. General F. R. R. Bucher, G.O.C.-in-Chief Eastern Command and Dr. B. C. Roy were among those sitting around Pandit Nehru.**

## *DON BRADMAN'S MEN IN STRONG POSITION*

### *Brilliant Unbeaten Century By Barnes: Edrich Bags 2 Wkts.*

ENGLAND (1st Innings) ..... 255
AUSTRALIA (1st Innings) for 4 Wkts ..... 252

*By Norman Preston, Reuter's Special Correspondent.*

**SYDNEY, Dec. 16 (Reuter): Resuming their first innings on a wicket which looked firm and true, having completely recovered from Saturday's rain, the Australians were three runs short of England's first innings total of 255 at close of play today with only four wickets down. Barnes, who completed his first Test century was batting with 109 while Bradman, the Australian Captain, was 52 not out.**

**Edrich claimed two of three wickets which fell today while Smith claimed the other.**

The biggest crowd in the match, 51,459 saw Barnes bat all day for Australia and he now has 109 to his credit. As Bradman is 52 not out, the task awaiting England tomorrow looks formidable.

Walter Hammond used only four bowlers and while all performed splendidly, Wright caused Australia the most concern.

The pitch had completely recovered from Saturday's rain but again it proved to be responsive to spin. Time and again Wright beat the batsmen who were never happy against his mixture of leg-breaks and googlies. Yet, Wright did not take one wicket, but the way he kept the batsmen subdued was shown by his bowling figures.

The first three wickets fell to shock bowler Edrich and the other went to Smith who dismissed Miller, Australia's most attractive batsman today.

If slow, this was a grand day's cricket with England putting up a praiseworthy fight.

**SCORE BOARD**

| | |
|---|---|
| **England (First Innings)** | **255** |
| **AUSTRALIA (First Innings)** | |
| Barnes (batting) ..... | 109 |
| Morris b Edrich ..... | 5 |
| Johnson c Washbrook b Edrich .. | 7 |
| Hasset c Compton b Edrich ..... | 34 |
| Miller c Evans b Smith ..... | 40 |
| Bradman (batting) ..... | 52 |
| Extras ..... | 5 |
| Total (for four wickets at close) | 252 |

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/24; 2/37; 3/96; 4/159.

**BOWLING ANALYSIS:**

| | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bedser | 26 | 7 | 69 | 0 |
| Edrich | 20 | 2 | 59 | 3 |
| Wright | 23 | 4 | 52 | 0 |
| Smith | 17 | 1 | 67 | 1 |

*Festival Cricket*

## INDIA-IN-ENGLAND IN FAVOURABLE POSITION

### Ibrahim Collects 145: Modi & Hazare Exhibit Good Batting

REST OF INDIA XI (First Innings) 280
INDIA-IN-ENGLAND XI (First Innings) 179
REST OF INDIA XI (Second Innings) 268
INDIA-IN-ENGLAND XI (Second Innings) for 4 wkts 164

BOMBAY, Monday.

**When stumps were drawn after the third day's play in the match between the Rest of India and the India-in-England sides the latter needed 216 runs for an outright win with six wickets in hand a whole day's play in which to get the necessary runs.**

**IBRAHIM'S PERFORMANCE.**

It was a glorious day for Ibrahim, one of the overnight not outs with 71 runs to his credit. He collected a chanceless 145 in a stay of four and a quarter hours. Apart from his patient knock characterised by dour determination his innings was notable in that being the first batsman in to face the attack he was the last to be dismissed and that too in an attempt to collect runs while he could, as Gulam Ahmed his partner certainly did not seem capable of scoring any appreciable number. After having succeeded in connecting a somewhat wild swipe off the previous ball which went to the square leg boundary, Ibrahim missed the next, and that was the end of a grand fighting innings whose value is enhanced when it is considered that it was accomplished against the full might of India's attack with the possible exception of Amarnath. He was concerned in three small partnerships, the first of 58 runs with Rangnekar, the second of 67 runs with Uday Merchant and the third of 75 runs with Doctor, his contributions being 32, 34 and 41 respectively. This morning he received good support from Uday Merchant and after his dismissal from Doctor whose determination was somewhat equal to the luck he enjoyed. Included in his strokes were 10 boundaries.

The new call taken at 226 was entrusted to Sohoni and Hazare, and off the fifth ball of his first over the latter bowled the Maharashtra wicket-keeper. Narottam and Sarfaraz, both of whom were infinitely removed from the technique of batting, were almost helpless and were eventually overwhelmed.

The India-in-England side started more confidently than in their first venture. This was Bombay's really first glimpse of India's mighty all-rounder Vinoo. His brief innings of 19 were stamped with class. His cover driving, one in particular that sent one of Narottam's periodical semi-wides to the ropes, was indeed a delight. The manner of his dismissal was rather unfortunate in that after having played the ball, it gently trickled down to his wicket.

**EDUCATION ABROAD.**

Modi who came next started off quite brightly and for once the proverbial catch in the slips, which even Hammond is not good enough to hold, was absent. This was by far the most confident piece of batsmanship that we have seen from him after his return. There is no doubt that his education abroad, as that of Vinoo Mankad, has been quite useful. One cannot help observing, however, that his driving has become more penetrating to the cost of his on side placements which have become less frequent.

Hazare was his usual self from the start and once again proved that a good batsman rarely fails twice in the same match. He appears to have kept himself aloof from the tendency of scoring fast, a tendency that seems to have been favoured by most of his colleagues.

Gul Mohammad whose every succeeding innings threatens to exclude him from the catagory of a batsman altogether was once again dismissed cheaply.

After scratching about for almost half an hour, Sohoni managed to remain unbeaten at the end of the day.

Gulam Ahmed again bowled well though less accurate than yesterday.

The following are the scores:—

**REST OF INDIA XI (Second Innings.)**

| | |
|---|---|
| Ibrahim b Sohoni | 145 |
| Rege lbw b Hazare | 0 |
| Adhikari c Nimbalkar b Sohoni | 4 |
| Rangnekar c Nayudu b Shinde | 26 |
| Phadkar c Hazare b Vinoo Mankad | 11 |
| Deodhar lbw b Vinoo Mankad | 1 |
| Uday Merchant lbw b Sohoni | 32 |
| Doctor b Hazare | 25 |
| Narottam b Hazare | 7 |
| Sarfaraz b Sohoni | 1 |
| Gulam Ahmed not out | 6 |
| Extras | 10 |
| Total | 268 |

Fall of wickets:—1/0; 2/7; 3/65; 4/88; 5/96; 6/163; 7/238; 8/248; 9/249 and 10/268.

**BOWLING ANALYSIS.**

| | O | M | R | W |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sohoni | 12.7 | 2 | 46 | 4 |
| Hazare | 8 | 2 | 30 | 3 |
| Shinde | 13 | 1 | 47 | 1 |
| Modi | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Vinoo Mankad | 26 | 3 | 65 | 2 |
| Nayudu | 11 | 0 | 43 | 0 |
| Sarwate | 9 | 0 | 27 | 0 |

**INDIA-IN ENGLAND XI (Second Innings.)**

| | |
|---|---|
| Hindlekar lbw b Sarfaraz | 30 |
| Vinoo Mankad b Gulam Ahmed | 19 |
| Modi c Hindlekar b Rege | 56 |
| Hazare batting | 46 |
| Gul Mohammad c Rege b Gulam Ahmed | 0 |
| Sohoni batting | 3 |
| Extras | 10 |
| Total for 4 wickets | 164 |

Fall of wickets:—1/37; 2/82; 3/139 and 4/146.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| | O | M | R | W |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Phadkar | 13 | 3 | 42 | 0 |
| Narottam | 8 | 1 | 30 | 0 |
| Gulam Ahmed | 15 | 2 | 41 | 2 |
| Rege | 12 | 2 | 26 | 1 |
| Aga Sarfaraz | 3 | 0 | 15 | 1 |

### TRIPLE VICTORY FOR SUNDER DEODHAR

#### Badminton Championship Final

JUBBULPORE, Dec. 16, (A.P.I.): The curtain was rung down on the Twelfth All-India and the Third Inter-Provincial Badminton Championships, when the remaining finals were decided to-night at the Mitra Mandal courts, Jubbulpore, and once again new champions came to the force dethroning the reigning Champions. Miss Sunder won the Triple Crown.

The following are the results of the finals:

Men's Singles: Davinder Mohan (Punjab) beat Prakash Nath 15-6 17-16.

Men's Doubles: Prakash Nath and Ashok Nath (Punjab) beat A. V Ullal and B. V. Ullal (Bombay) 18-6, 18-14.

Women's Singles: Sunder Deodhar (Maharastra) beat Suman Deodhar (Maharastra) 11-9, 11-5.

Women's Doubles: Sunder Deodhar and Suman Deodhar (Maharastra) beat Ravibala Soman and Nandini Wagle (Bombay) 15-7, 15-2.

Mixed Doubles: Davinder Mohan and Sunder Deodhar beat Prakash Nath and Suman Deodhar 15-12, 15-9.

Junior Boys Singles: Suhil Merhotra (Allahabad) beat Guha (Bengal) 15-12, 15-11.

#### Bihar Team For Ranji Trophy

JAMSHEDPUR, Dec. 15, (A.P.I.): The Selection Board of the Bihar Cricket Association selected tonight the following fifteen for the Bihar team in the coming East Zone First Round Ranji Trophy match between Holkar and Bihar, which will be played at the Keenan Stadium, Jamshedpur on December 21, 22, 23 and 24.

S. Banerji (Captain), Bejoy Sen (Vice-Captain), Santi Bagchi, K. Banerjee, Bimal Bose, A. Chowdhury, S. Das Mantoo Dutt, A. Latiff, A. Mitter (Wicket Keeper) B. Patnaik, A. Roy, B. Roy (Wicket Keeper) S. Roy and E. Sanjana.


R
DEHYDRATED VEGETABLES

The potato scarcity period has once again commenced and the public is likely to find the prices of fresh potatoes too high. Dehydrated potatoes are available to the public at all the Government Grain Shops at the rate of Rs. 1-1-9 per lb. Each lb. of dehydrated potatoes is approximately equivalent to 5 lbs. of fresh potatoes when reconstituted. Therefore, the price of dehydrated potatoes per lb. of reconstituted potatoes is about Re. 0-3-6 per lb. This would compare very favourably with the price of fresh potatoes, which may be available in the market. Dehydrated cabbage and turnips are also available at all the Government Grain Shops at Rs. 2-0-0 and Rs. 2-0-0 per lb. respectively. It is not necessary to produce ration cards for purchasing dehydrated potatoes or the other vegetables and there is no restriction on the quantities which can be purchased.


D. F. Karaka:

## Off My Chest

As we turn over the pages of our morning paper, we find that next items of news splashed on the front page. The old familiar scenes of communal riot no longer catch our eye. The curfew has been lifted for quite some days and one would have reason to believe that peace has at last come to this city.

But has it?

It is now becoming an almost accepted norm of living in this "cosmopolitan city" that there are certain areas in which Hindus dare not appear and certain others in which no Muslim would dare to encroach.

Is this peace?

Is it even freedom?

And how long will such a situation continue?

There is today virtually a Hindustan and a Pakistan in this city which the Government of Bombay seem to accept as a natural state of affairs.

There is something wrong somewhere when a city of the cosmopolitan character of Bombay can be converted into two armed communal camps.

The police of the city are unable to break down these communal barriers. While active rioting has abated, there is no freedom for the individual anywhere and the police are unable to give the protection the citizen needs.

Buses, trams, motor lorries go through these Hindu and Muslim districts, changing drivers as they come to each area—a ludicrous state in which Law and Order finds itself.

The Government of Bombay owe it to the citizens to say what is the exact situation in the city. There is no sense in glossing over the present unsatisfactory state of affairs. There is no use make-believing that peace is anywhere round the corner.

We have got to realise sooner or later that if this division of communities is allowed to persist it will eat into our living.

Some sort of new approach to the communal problem is called for and it must begin at high levels.

Mahatma Gandhi, alone of the leaders of India, has grasped the depth of communal feeling and he has determined to do or die in Noakhali. But his lesser "chelas" don't seem to make half his effort. There is no evidence of Congress leaders emulating his example.

The time has come for the Mahatma to give a more direct lead to his followers, telling them what he expects them to do to resolve this Hindu-Muslim deadlock. He and he alone could curb the periodic "Hindu" outburst that emanates from the loud-speakers of the Congress and he and he alone could stamp out these first buds of a "Hindu Fascism" which have sprouted on the Congress tree.

### HOW BURMANS WILL JUDGE INDIA

RANGOON, Dec. 16, (APD). U. Aung San, Deputy Chairman of the Interim Government, told the "Associated Press of India today:

"There are many Indians in Burma who are rich, but none of them have come forward to support our freedom movement, whereas they might have very well subscribed liberally to the funds sponsored by the British Government in Burma".

U. Aung San added: "India is judged by the Burmans from the behaviour of its nationals in Burma. The same applies to the Burmans who go to India. Leaders might be above such feelings, but common people develop a certain complex and it is not easy to re-educate them.

"Indians who come to Burma would do well to realise it and prove their spirit of friendship to Burma by their actions, which alone can change the attitude of the masses in Burma."

# Our Decision Will Be Final

## "WE WONT NOW LOOK TO LONDON BUT WILL SETTLE DIFFERENCES AMONG OURSELVES"

### Nehru Says Constituent Assembly Will Not Tolerate Outside Interference

**BENARES, Dec. 15 (A.P.I.): WHATEVER FORM OF CONSTITUTION WE DECIDE IN THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY WOULD BECOME THE CONSTITUTION OF A FREE INDIA WHETHER BRITAIN ACCEPTED THAT OR NOT, DECLARED PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU AMIDST SHOUTS OF "BHARAT MATA KI JAI" BY THE BIGGEST CROWD THAT HAD EVER ASSEMBLED ON THE TOWN HALL GROUNDS. THE GATHERING WAS ESTIMATED AT NEARLY A LAKH.**

Pandit Nehru said that the British Government was thinking that the decisions of the Constituent Assembly were not binding on her.

"BUT WE HAVE NOT ENTERED THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY", HE WENT ON "TO PLACE OUR DECISIONS IN A SILVER DISH AND DANCE ATTENDANCE ON THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT FOR ACCEPTANCE. WE HAVE NOW ALTOGETHER STOPPED TO LOOK TO LONDON. WE KNOW THAT THERE ARE SOME DIFFERENCES AMONGST US BUT WE SHALL SETTLE THEM OURSELVES. WE CANNOT AND WILL NOT TOLERATE ANY OUTSIDE INTERFERENCE."

Pandit Nehru added that India's relations with Britain henceforth would depend on how the British acted at present. "We want to be friendly with all countries of the world even with Britain but only if Britain did not put hindrances in our march towards complete freedom. We want to forget British misdeeds of the past. If British behaviour towards India at present improves, Britain would reap favourable results but if their behaviour remained bad Britain could not expect good results.

We have avdanced so much on the path to freedom that it is not possible for us to retrieve."

#### NO SLACKENING

Continuing Pandit Nehru said that India was fast marching ahead and India's honour had risen in the estimation of the nations of the world. That was clear from India's grand success at the United Nations Organisation in her case against South Africa. India was establishing connections with many other nations and had sent Ambassadors to them. All that showed that India was going to occupy a high place in the comity of nations of the world. But with the advance India's responsibility had also increased. We should think our problems now with cool mind. By entangling ourselves to-day in quarrels we should not destroy our future. We have not yet attained our freedom. We should therefore not slacken our efforts until we have achieved it completely.

Pandit Nehru asked the people to unite and not be discouraged and lose patience as no power could now check them from achieving their freedom. Some people could cause disturbances but they had to check such mischief. They must be sure in their mind that the British Government could no longer rule this country. During such transitional period many undesirable happenings take place. Therefore the deplorable events which had taken place were a temporary phase. Even in future they should not be discouraged by any trouble which they must face boldly and with courage."

#### STRUGGLE AGAINST RULE

Continuing Pandit Nehru said that the Congress fought the British Government for nearly 26 years but at no stage did the Congress preach hatred against the British people. The British people even now could go about quite freely, because our struggle was not against individuals but against the rule. Our struggle was never against community or religion. The Muslim League was preaching that its 'direct action' was against the Congress and the British Government but it is actually causing hatred between the communities and murder of innocent people of Bengal, Bihar and Bombay. Pandit Nehru asked how near had such a 'direct action' taken the Muslim Leaguers to their goal of Pakistan. They had achieved nothing but hatred among people who had been living peacefully for centuries and satisfaction of our enemies.

Pandit Nehru declared that Pakistan was not the right solution of the problem, as crores of Hindus and Muslims would continue to live in the Pakistan and Hindustan without any rights of citizenship and the communal problem would remain still unsolved. He ridiculed the idea of exchange of population on such a scale.

Recalling Mr. Churchill's speech in the House of Commons in which he had said that the British forces should not be used to suppress one community against another Pandit Nehru said that the Congress made it clear on so many occasions that they did not need the British forces in India. In fact Congress wanted them to quit as early as possible for with their withdrawal many of India's difficulties would disappear.

### Need For First Rate Men

Addressing the outgoing students Pandit Nehru stressed the necessity of receiving the right type of training to shoulder the burden of Indian tomorrow They could rise in life only up to a point where there capacity could carry them. It was nonsense to say that one could be pushed up merely by patronage or nepotism. At the highest rung of public life the great problem was to find first class men. There were always jobs for the first class men. Time was coming fast when India would need a large number of first rate men All the non-Indian Civil Servants in India would have to change their character and many of them would have to leave India because free India would have to be manned and conducted by Indians. Indians would have to take the place of non-Indians. Pandit Nehru mentioned in this connection that he had received hundreds of applications for foreign service. There were many applications of men who were good, but there were very many of men who were not good enough. Therefore, he advised students to get the necessary training for service of India that was developing. He wanted students to train themselves for specialised jobs and no to fritter away their energies in petty conflicts and small conflicts and small controversies.

## Greater Bombay Scheme Accepted "In Principle"

### CORPORATION APPROVES INTERIM REPORT OF EXTENSION COMMITTEE

**BOMBAY, Monday.**

**The question of extending the Municipal limits of the City as a follow up by the Municipal Corporation of the inauguration of the Greater Bombay scheme by the Government of Bombay in October last year was accepted "in principle" by the Corporation to-day.**

**Mr. M. I. Rowjee, the Mayor, presided.**

It might be recalled that before the enactment of the Bombay Act in August, 1945, the Corporation had appointed a committee for considering the question of extending the Municipal limits to the suburban areas. In October this year the Committee prepared their report and a resolution was moved by Dr. Alban De Souza which said: "That the Ad-interim report of the Committee recommending the acceptance regarding the question of extending the Municipal limits of the city be approved and adopted and His lordship, the Mayor, be requested to inform the Government accordingly."

#### MERE THEORIES

When the discussion was resumed today Dr. J. A. Colaco said that of late the Corporation had been showing a tendency of giving sanction to theories which was a grave violation of the sound financial conventions of the Corporation. Members did not know the financial aspects of the scheme and how they would be met. And on top of it they were asked to give their approval to the scheme.

Mr. N. C. Bharucha said that an examining the report carefully one failed to find that the socalled principle the House was asked to accept was not stated. The acheme of Greater Bombay did not exist anywhere. Even the barest outlines were not adumbrated in the report.

The pattern of civic administration was altogether different from that of police and law.

He moved an amendment suggesting that "instead of accepting in principle a proposal which did not exist anywhere, it would be better if in reply to the Government's letter of 16th August, 1946, we requested the Government to communicate to us the outlines of any proposals for Greater Bombay they may have in view.'

The amendment was seconded by Dr. Sohrab Mehta, but was lost.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta failed to see any reason for finding fault with the report. Only clarification of the resolution, he said was needed. Members should not be afraid that the Corporation was committing itself to any unlimited liabilities. The Committee had not gone beyond accepting an abstract principle. The report said that "the principle of extension is recognized."

Replying to Mr. Bharucha he said that the Corporation was the main body. It must have its own proposals instead of asking the Government for them.

He moved an amendment that the phrase "in principle" be added in the resolution between the words 'acceptance' and 'regarding.'

Mr. B. N. Maheshwari seconded the amendment.

#### NOT COMMITTED FINANCIALLY

Mr. Dayabhai Patel speaking on the resolution said that they had not committed themselves to any financial burdens. The scheme was still under consideration and no commitments were made.

But it was in the interests of the citizens, he added, that the Greater Bombay scheme should be launched as soon as possible.

The Government had called a conference of the members of this House and of the Suburban Municipalities recently and they would call a second conference shortly. They wanted to expedite the matter and were also expected to give financial aid, because so far the Government did not say 'no' in this respect.

He said that the Government had appointed a committee of experts and a picture of the plan was before them.

Mr. Donde supporting the resolution said that in order to save the Corporation from heavy financial burdens the Government should control prices of land in the suburbs.

Among others who supported the resolution were Mr. R. A. Gole and Mr. K. H. Goregaokar.

Mr. P. M. Chinai moved an amendment that Versova be included in the proposed limits of Greater Bombay.

The amendment was lost.

The resolution as amended by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was passed by an overwhelming majority.

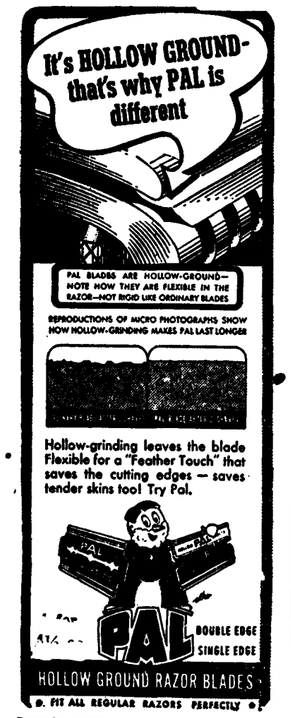
### Gandhi-Nehru Meeting Postponed

SRIRAMPUR, Dec. 15 (API): The Gandhi-Nehru meeting scheduled to take place on December 17 at Comilla has been postponed for the time being, learns the Associated Press of India.

A special messenger came to Srirampur camp last night with a message from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who is believed to have informed Gandhiji that the meeting had to be postponed owing to heavy preoccupations.

The messenger left early this morning with a communication from here and it is learnt that a telegraphic reply is expected soon.

In the meantime arrangements already made for Gannhiji to journey by road and rail have been cancelled.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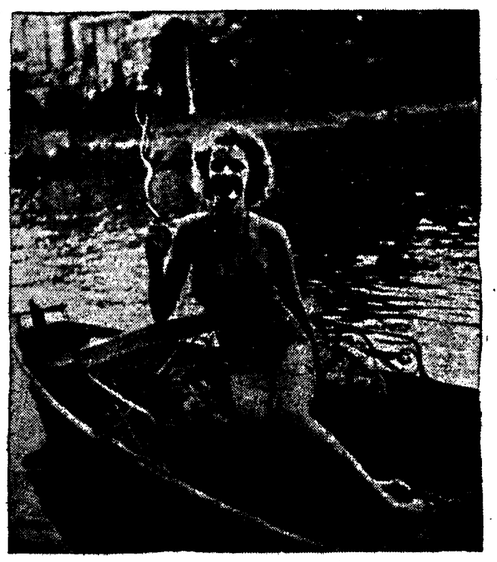

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# Pre-Holiday Feeling On Stock Exchange

## NARROW PRICE MOVEMENTS IN SILVER PRICES

### Cotton Improves On Moderate Buying After Initial Decline

Bombay, Dec. 16

The local Share bazar was quietly steady with mixed trading and price fluctuations were confined to a narrow range.

As pointed out before in view of approaching long holidays, there is no inclination to increase commitments. The political outlook remains uncertain and investors seem disappointed at the action of the Government Securities which find no buyers. It is understood that Banks are lightening their holdings in an unwilling market. This selling also unfavourably influenced Bank shares where the yield at present price levels is considered to be attractive as dividends will be declared in early months of coming year.

Tata Steel Defds opened to-day at Rs. 2755 and after declining at Rs. 2747 improved at Rs. 2760 Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 500 and after declining at Rs 499 steadied at Rs. 500. Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 2627 and stood at Rs. 2630. Kohinoor shares opened at Rs. 872 and after declining at Rs. 868 improved at Rs. 875.

Later on there was slightly increased buying and Tata Steel Defds were quoted at Rs. 2765. Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 501/8 and Bombay Dyeings were done at Rs. 2632/8. Kohinoors were steady at Rs. 875 and trading was restricted.

Towards the close there was little realising and Tata Steel Dfds, were quoted at Rs. 2757, while Ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 500. Bombay Dyeings were quoted at Rs. 2625 and Kohinoors were placed at Rs. 872.

COTTON MILLS

Bombay Dyeing 2625 Century 1105 Nagpur 411 Swadeshi 708 New Great 565 Simplex 417/8 Kohinoor 873 Colaba 498 Gokak 361 Phoenix 1205 Mysore 330 Indian Bleaching 109 Swan 440 Finley 376 Morarji 940/4 Indore 771/4

STEEL

Tata Steel Deferred (129/8/9) X D 2757/8

Tata Steel Ord 501

ELECTRIC SHARES

Tata Hydro 209 Andhra Valley 1880 Tata Power 1948/12 Tram 127

CEMENT

Asso. Merger 230/12

INDUSTRIES

Burma 717/8 Alcock 585 Belapur 348 Shivrajpur 48/8 Steamer (Ord.) 735 Scindia 46/6 Premier Construction 293

CASH SHARES (TEXTILE)

Apollo 5/1/9 Elphinstone 102 India United (Ord.) 19/15 India United (Defd.) 4/6 India Manufacturing 4550 Koorla 341/4 Khatau 378/12 Dawn 1450 David 197/8 New City X R 272/8 Minerva 268/12 Bradbury 610 Bharuch (Defd.) 8/4 Bharat 66 Madhavji 24/4 Model 270 Laxmi 1897/8 Vishnu 680 Western 4560 Standard 800 Sholapur 8200 Sassoon Cotton 25/10 Hindustan 4900 Meyer 257/8 Edward 725 Tata 121 Ahmedabad Advance 530 Sassoon Silk 109 New Union 27/4 Poddar 392/8 Madhusudan 525 Madhusudan B. 110. Srinivas 525 Mafatlal Bahadur 145 Berar 500 Victoria 425

ELECTRIC SHARES (CASH).

Ahmedabad 168/12 (New) 120 Surat (Old) 248/12 New Pre. 211/4 Karachi 240 Broach 13 Ajmer 16/2 Amalgamated 20/12. Jaigaon 14/12 Nagpur 88. Poona 260. Bombay Suburban 240. Bombay Suburban (New) 160

BANK SHARES

Reserve 150 Imperial 2730 P. P. 677/8 Central 120 Indian 241 Union 14/8 Baroda 182 Habib 198 International 45 A. B. C. 40 Delhi Bank 70 United Commercial 120 Jaipur 80 Bikaner 33 Hindustan Com. 61/8 National Savings (fully paid) 82 (Partly paid) 64/8. Mysore 505. Exchange (Ord.) X R 72 Eastern 106 Bombay Provincial 82

INSURANCE

Oriental 7200 Empire 1075 New India 101 Jupiter 44 Vulcan 18/12 Indian Mercantile 68 Universal Fire 20 Vasant 26/4 British India General 28/4 Industrial Prudential 61/12 Neptune 18/8 New Great 43 All-India General 40/8

RAILWAYS

Ahmedabad Prantij 680 C. P. 109 Pachora 95 Mandra Bhon 113

MISCELLANEOUS

Burma New 257/8 Burma Petrol 8/4/9 Tata Oil X R 101 Mackenzie 197/8 Port Canning 105 Kemp 880 Zandu Pharmacy 202. Indian Radio (Ord) 377/4 Indian Radio B 375 Indian Radio 375 Indian Investment Trust 126 Wimco 475 Tata Chemical 18 Dharamsey Chemical 43/8 Mukund Iron 15/10 Dena Trust 25 Alembic 397/8 Supreme India 228. (New) 180. Jamwire 141/8 Bombay Uganda 80 Bombay Motor Cycle 48/8 India Cement 42 Walchand Nagar Industries X D 457/4 United Motor 66 A C C New 108/8 Baroda Glass 10/14

PREFERENCE SHARES

Tata Steel (1st Pref) 241/4 Tata Steel (2nd Pref) 180 Tram 598 Andhra Valley 1550 Tata Power 1547/8 Hydro 146/4 Bombay Steamer 352/8 Nagpur 787/8 Swadeshi 165 Vishnu 805 Laxmi 312/8. New Great 268/12 Poddar 116 Shrinivas 101 Elphinstone 132/8 Bradbury 553/12 Surat Elec. 211/4 Premier Construction (1st Pref.) 158/12 (2nd Pref.) 187 Amalgamated 156/4 Habib 72 Tata Chemical 143 Walchand Nagar Industries 250 Jupiter 19/12 Supreme 120 Baroda Glass 11/12.

OUTSIDE SHARES

Indian Iron Steel 46/12 Bengal Steel 38/10 Indian Copper 4/7 B. I. C. 11/6 Burma Corporation 6/1 New Victoria 8/8 New Victoria Preference 94 Raja Preference 52 Phalton 152 Gold Mohor 450 New Kaiser Hind 510 Sajjan Mill 400 Osmanshahi 430 Ajamshahi 435 Air Service X R 22 Birla Motor 10/14 Marshal 11.

## GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Dec. 16

The Bullion market is now assuming normal condition and the disparity between forward and ready quotations is being narrowed on account of increased arrivals. It is hoped that with further arrivals even the present difference of Rs. 3 in Silver will sink further and the market in future will be guided by supply and demand rule. The market seems to be stabilising after seeing record high levels in the past years. The war is over and Silver will once more flow into natural channels as restrictions are being removed and free markets are established. However in the United States dealers in Silver are subject to 50 per cent tax on profits.

Posh Silver opened to-day at Rs. 136 and declined at Rs. 135/12 under scattered realising. At this level there appeared moderate support and Silver improved at Rs. 136/4 and steadied at Rs. 136/2. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 139/4.

Gold for Posh settlement opened at Rs. 96/8 and fluctuated between Rs. 96/6 and Rs. 96/12 and steadied at Rs. 96/10. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 100/4 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 65/4.

The market finally closed as under:

| | Rs. | as. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready Silver | 139 | 8 | 0 |
| Posh Delivery | 136 | 2 | 0 |
| Ready Gold | 99 | 12 | 0 |
| Posh Delivery | 95 | 13 | 0 |

## BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Dec. 16.

The cotton market opened quiet at Rs. 467/8 for January delivery and declined at Rs. 466/4 under some tired long liquidation. At this level there was scattered buying and the market steadied at Rs. 467/8. The delay in Government announcement as expected by ardent bulls is causing some disappointment and buyers are not anxious to overload.

Later on there was increased buying and January improved at Rs. 469 and steadied at Rs. 468/8.

To-day being a general meeting the market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| I.C.C. January | Rs. | 469 | 0 |
| I.C.C. March | | 480 | 4 |
| I.C.C. May | | 489 | 4 |
| I.C.C. July | | 499 | 12 |
| I.C.C. September | | 506 | 12 |

INDIAN COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton January Contract is 1460 cent points below New York January at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.

BOMBAY, Dec. 14.

| | Hi. | Lo. | Closing. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. | 472-3/4 | 470 | 470-1/2 |
| March | 482-1 2 | 480-3 4 | 481-1/4 |
| May | 491-1/2 | 489-3/4 | 490-1/4 |
| July | 501-1 2 | 499-3/4 | 500-1/4 |
| Sept. | 509 | 507 | 507-1/2 |

## PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Dec. 16.

The local Produce market was quietly steady while castorseed firmed up on speculative and Gujarat buying castorseeds May delivery opened today at Rs 113/5 and advanced at Rs. 115/8 under active buying and later reacted at Rs. 114/14 on scattered realising. The Government has announced control on groundnuts from January. The price of groundnuts in Bombay delivered at railway sidings will be Rs. 20/7 with a basis of 4 per cent refraction and the ex-godown Rate will be Rs. 20/8. Wholesale groundnut price will be Rs. 13/7. Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| December/January | Rs. | 20 | 12 0 |
| January/March | | 20 | 9 0 |
| Khandesh Ready | | 22 | 0 0 |
| LINSEED:— | | | |
| Ready | | 25 | 8 0 |
| February/March | | 23 | 7 0 |
| TILSEEDS:— | | | |
| December/January | | 33 | 4 0 |
| Ready | | 38 | 8 0 |
| CASTORSEEDS:— | | | |
| December/February Navlakhi | | 24 | 8 0 |
| Goa Delivery | | 25 | 12 0 |
| Bombay Delivery | | 25 | 4 0 |
| May Delivery | | 114 | 14 0 |
| GROUNDNUTS OIL:— | | | |
| Bombay Mills | | 16 | 0 0 |
| Up-country Mills | | 15 | 12 0 |
| January Delivery | | 13 | 10 0 |
| Linseed Oil | | 13 | 0 0 |
| Castorseed Oil | | 15 | 12 0 |

CALICUT MARKET.

CALICUT, Dec. 16.

Coiryarn Beypore 175/185; Quilandy 195/205; Fibre Garbled 170; Ungarbled 155; Cocoanuts Raw 185; Dry 260; Cocoanut Oil 685/690; Copra Office 445; Dillasand 490 Madrasnottam 525; Goodgoods 500; Pepper Wynaad 600; Country 607/8; Dry Ginger Chernad 360; Ernad 375; Coffee Robusta 85; Timber 52/55; Jungle Wood 30/35; Vellapini 45; Benteak 52/8; Teak 100; Mango 4/4; Teak 10; Rosewood 12/15.

## RECORD OF ACTUAL TRANSACTIONS IN SHARES.

BOMBAY, Dec. 16.

MILLS.

Apollo 5/1/6 5/2 5/1/9
Bharat 66
Bharuch (Defd.) 8/6 8/4 8/6 8/4
B. Dyeing 2622/8 30 22/8 32/8 27/8 36/4 22/8 28/12 25
C. India 408 11 10 11 10 11 10 11
Century 1105
E. Textiles 725 20 25
Elphinstone (Ord.) 100/8 2
Finlay 376 74 76
Gokak 360 58 60 57/8 61 57 63 60 63 61
I. U. (Defd.) 4/8 4 6 4/5/6 4/6 6 4/6
I. U. (Ord). 19/15/6 20/0/6 19/16 20 19/15
Indore 768/12 65 76/4 72 8 75 70 71/4
Kohinoor 872 68 71 70 74 73 76 75 77 75 77 72 73
Meyer 255 58/2 57/8
Model 270
Mysore 335
New City 275 77 8 75 72/8
New Great 560 61 54 67 64 66
Phoenix 1200 1205
Podar 395 27/8 92/8
Sassoon Cotton 25/10
Simplex 415 15/8 13 19 18/8 19/8 18/8 19 16 17/8
Swadeshi 705 4 5 4 11 8 10 9 10 7 8
Bradbury 610
Swan 441 40
Tata Mills 120 21/8 21
Vishnu 665 65 80
Western India 4550 60
Madhowji (Defd.) 24/4

BANKS.

Baroda 184 82
Central 121 20 21
Imperial (Old) 2735 30
Imperial (New) 675 72/8 77/8
India 240 31
Reserve 150 49/8 50/8 50
Union 14 8
U. Commercial 120

ELECTRIC COS.

Ahmedabad 168/12 90 88/12
B. Tramway 127/8 27 28 26/8 27
B. Tramway (Pref.) 58/8 60 59 60 59/8
Tata Hydro 208 9/8 9
Tata Pref. 147/8 46/4
Tata Power 1948/12
Tata Power (Pref.) 1547/ 8

INSURANCE COS.

New India 101 1/8 1

STEAMER COS.

B. Steam 732/8 37/8 35
Scindhia 46 4 46 46/9 46/8

STEEL COS.

B. Steel 38/8 38/7 38/13 38/12 38/13 30/12
I. Iron 46/10 46/7 46/12
Tata (Defd.) 2755 50 56/4 52/8 55 50 63/12 60 57/8 60 62/8 60 70 58 57 8
Tata (Ord.) 500/8 1 498/8 99/8 98/8 503 2 3 1/8 3/8 500/8 1
Tata (1st Pref.) 241/4
Tata (2nd Pref.) 180

MISCELLANEOUS COS.

Alcock 585 81/4 85 82/8 85
A. C. C. 231 30/12 30 8 31/8 30/12 31 30/12
Belapur 345 48 47 49 48 49 48
B. B. (Old) 682/8 85 83/12 95 93 722/8 15 17/8 15 21/4 17/8 20 18 21/4 17/8
B. B. (New) 248/12 50 57/8
B. B Petrol 5/5 5/3 6 5/4/9
B. I. Trust 127 26
F. Construction 294 90 95 82/8 93
Shivrajpur 48/8
Tata Chemical 17/12 18/14 17/14 18/4 18
Tata Oil 99 101
Wimco 480 81/4 75
A. C. C. New 108 10 8/8
I. M. C. 4540 50
All India Insurance 40/8

## Southern Cotton Producers Hold 40 Per Cent To Realise 35 Cents

NEW YORK, Dec. 14, (UPA): A United Press review of the New York Cotton Market for the week ended today shows that cotton prices had the widest and best sustained rise since the disastrous price collapse in mid-October.

At Saturday's close, prices ruled 170 to 230 points — 85.50 to del. 11.50 per bale higher than in the previous week. The restoration of confidence stemmed from reports of broadening export inquiry and steadily rising rate of domestic mill consumption plus the small crop prospect as well as the outlook for a steadily tightening statistical position until the next harvest.

The rise carried spot December delivery above 32-1/2 cents per pound for a cumulative rise of nearly 60 23.30 per bale from the low level established on November 7th. The strength in December reflected belated covering before that delivery went off the board on Friday.

SPOT MARKETS

Spot cotton markets noted a broadening demand from domestic and foreign mills. France was the accredited buyer of 70,000 bales with additional inquiries reported from Czechoslovakia, Spain, Holland and Belgium.

According to Washington reports, the Commodity Credit Corporation had received a new order for an additional 367,000 bales for Japan during 1947.

Meanwhile, further discussion developed on the financing of private shipments to Japan and Germany.

The New York Cotton Exchange Service Bureau estimated domestic consumption of all cotton in November at 900,000 bales which is 31,000 bales under the October consumption. Mill buying in Southern spot markets broadened following the settlement of the coal strike. Spot interests reported that south-eastern producers are holding 35 to 40 per cent of their crop, expressing the opinion that they will be able to sell it next spring or summer at 35 cents or better.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

BOMBAY, Dec. 16.

Tata Ordinary 501; Tata Deferred 2757/8; Indian Iron 46/10; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 38/8; Bombay Dyeing 2625; Central India 411/4; Century 1105; Gokak 361/4; Kohinoor 873/2; Simplex 417/8; Andhra Valley 1850; Tata Hydro 209/12; Tata Power 1948/12; Associated Cement 230/8; Belapur 349/2; Bombay Burma (Old) 717/8.

## WEEKLY HAPUR MARKETS REVIEW

HAPUR, Dec. 13.

BULLION:—The bullion market has towards the close of the week under review developed a very steady undertone. This was not unexpected. The slump in prices during the last two or three weeks had been evidently carried too far. Bombay had in fact turned the tables on almost all world markets. But they could not hold for long and silver and gold prices had to rise again to the world levels. Lowest during the week had touched 114/12 for silver and 79 for gold on Tuesday last. Silver has since received to 124/12 and gold to 84/4. Bulls received a good stimulant in the news that gold was being exported from India in quite heavy quantity. Silver arrivals continue but there has not been a nervous dehoarding of silver stocks as could have been expected earlier. The undertone today is fully steady.

GUWAR FUTURES:— The market remained extremely steady. Maha which was quoted at 8/9/9 on Friday last is now quoted at 9 2/3 and highest during the week has earlier touched at 9/2/9. Ready is quoted at 9/4. The recent slump in silver had not deterred the bulls to any big extent. The ready position being extremely tight, stockholders are sitting tight.

BARDANA:—The market remained steady. The dullness created by the falling bullion and stock exchanges now gave places to brisk activity. There was very good spot demand as a result of which ready prices have shot up. The latest spot quotations are: Md. 82. SBR 92/4 MR5 83 and DW 86, Chet is quoted at 82/14.

FOOD GRAINS

Markets have maintained a very steady undertone. Scarcity conditions are rising their heads in many parts of the province and the overall food position is decidedly not very happy. But the U. P. Food commissioner assures us that if the situation is well handled the province may yet meet the crisis squarely. Much will depend upon the help which is received from the Centre. The coal strike situation in the U. S. A. has improved and it is hoped that shipments from that sources will increase.

Weather has on the whole been unkind. Rains are badly needed particularly in unirrigated areas where standing crops may suffer irretrievably.

U. P. Government held stocks are being rushed to the needy districts. Hapur exported about 15 khattles of wheat during the week. Prices are mostly unchanged. The following are the latest quotations at Hapur: Wheat 13/4, Gram 11/10, Barley 10, Peas 11, Maize and Bajra 10/8 and Juwar 8/14. The latest stock position is: Wheat 130, Barley 40, Peas 34, Bejhar 45, Gram 2 and other cereals 15 Khattles.

Pulses remained very steady. The following are the current rates: Arhar Khattles 12. Moong 13/5 and Urad 15/10 1,200 Md. of Urad were received during the week. Arhar stock is put at 4 Khattles.

GUR AND SHAKKAR:—Market continues quiet to steady. Arrivals are increasing to an average of 4,500 mds. daily. There have been no exports so far. The current rates are: Gur 12/4, Shakkar 14.

MUSTARDSEED:—Market continues steady. The U. P. have banned movements of seeds by rail within the province Sarson 20.

## DOUBTS ABOUT REPORTS OF SILVER ARRIVALS

NEW YORK, Dec. 15, (U. P. A.): Commenting upon the silver price slump as a result of the reported Chinese, Indian, British, Russian and other offerings, the "New York Times" yesterday said that the "metal from these sources has not yet reached the market and there is some scepticism in trade quarters regarding the authenticity of these reports."

The paper said, "Just why the flurry of offerings in silver should appear suddenly from foreign points is not quite clear. Prices here are below those in Bombay and London.....Each foreign market, particularly Bombay, recedes to a certain extent the local situation which is not important in the New York Market."

Continuing, the "New York Times" said: "For example, the people of India, for centuries, have demanded hard money in place of paper currency. Currently, the demand for silver by industrial and other users in the United States is estimated at ten million ounces monthly. Although this rate is considerably above the pre-war level, traders believe that it will continue at that pace throughout 1947 at least...

"With the knowledge that the U. S. production will be kept from regular commercial channels until the price advances to 90-1/2 cents per ounce, silver producers abroad in course of time will increase their production. However, any increase in output may be absorbed without unduly influencing the market. During the war, the U. S. Government, under the Lend-lease programme, made available slightly over 400 million ounces of silver to Britain, India, Saudi-Arabia and other countries. Most of it went to Britain and under the terms of the agreement, it must be returned in kind within five years after the official termination of the war," the paper said.

The "New York Times" further said that with silver for industrial purposes also expected to be in greater demand outside the United States in the next few years, there is the possibility of a rather firm undertone continuing in the world's silver markets, particularly if the Lend-lease silver is returned."

## U. S. May Return To Gold Standard

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (U.P.A.): Mr. Joseph Stagg Lawrence, Vice-President of the Empire Trust Company, in an article published by the "Investment Dealers Digest', today predicted that the November election results envision that the U. S. may return to the gold standard within the next few years.

Mr. Lawrence said that since the political initiative has passed into new hands, there will be a halt in the further rise of public debts and possibly a gradual reduction from the present total. He added that the money market may again respond to natural forces with rates which are the result of free supply and demand.

"It is not too much to anticipate a return to the gold standard", Lawrence said. If this statement is doubted, he added, it is only necessary to recall other similar experiences in U. S. history. "Anyone who predicted in 1781, in the midst of the runaway disastrous currency inflation, that the Thirteen Colonies would establish a new republic and sound currency on a gold basis within a generation would have been hailed as a fantastic visionary", he said. Similarly, the U. S. returned to gold after the Civil War. The distorted portfolios of commercial banks make them receptive to new issues which will reduce their dependence upon Government bonds. They would like to make their most important single customer less conspicuous by promoting the growth of other business.

Plant rehabilitation, deferred construction and the insistent pressure of costs may bring business into the market for new capital, he said.

Finally, the climate under which business operates has undergone a radical and salutary change. The omens are propitious, Lawrence concluded.

## MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, Dec. 16.

B. C. Rates T. T. D. D. 1/5 15/16 Ready.
B. C. Rate T. T. D. D. 1/5 29/32 up to 6 Months.
London Banks Selling T. T. D. D. 1/5 31/32 Ready.
London Banks Selling T. T. D. D. 1/5 15/16 up to 6 Months.
London Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 1/32 to 9th Months.
London Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 1/16 10th-12th Months.
London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 1/16 to 4th Months.
London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 3/32 5th and 6th Months.
London Banks Buying D. D 1/6 1/8 7th-9th Months.
London Banks Buying 90 d/st. 1/6 5/32 to 4th Months.
London Banks Buying 90 d/st. 1/6 6/16 5th and 6th Months.
London Banks Buying 90 d/st. 1/6 7/32 7th-9th Months
New York B. C. Rate T. T. Rs 332-1/2
New York Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 332-1/2
New York Banks Buying T. T Rs. 329-3/4
New York Banks Buying D. D. Rs 328-3/4 under L/C
New York Banks Buying D. D Rs. 328-1/2 not under L/C.
Montreal Banks Selling T T. D. D Rs. 333.
Montreal Banks Buying T. T. Rs 329-1/4
Montreal Banks Buying D. D Rs. 328-1/4
Paris Banks Selling T.T.Fcs.3550
Paris Bank Buying T. T Fcs 3650
Amsterdam Banks Selling T. T. D D Fl 79
Java Banks Selling T. T. D. D. —
Hongkong Banks Selling T. T. D. D. etc. 84.
Singapore Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 157-1/4.
New York/London Cross Rate dol. 4.03 8/8-4.08 1/2.
London/Hongkong Cross Rate dol. 1/2 15/16-1/8 3/32.
London/Singapore Cross Rate dol. 2/3 15/16-3/4 5/32.
London/Paris Cross Rate Fcs. 479.70-480.80.
London/Belgium Cross Rate Fcs. 176 1/8-3/4.
London/Switzerland Cross Rate Fcs. 17.34-36.
London/Stockholm Cross Rate Kr. 14.47-50.
London/Denmark Cross Rate Kr. 19.32-36.
London/New York Cross Rate dol. 4.02 1/2-4.03 1/2.
London/Montreal Cross Rate dol 4.02-4.04.
London/Amsterdam Cross Rate Fl. 10.68-70
London/Java Cross Rate Fl. 10-68/70
London/Bangkok Cross Rate Tcl. 40
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady
Dull,
Gold London £8-12-8.
Gold New York dol 35.
Silver London £35-1/2.
Silver New York dol. 87.
London Discts. 3 Months 17/32 p.c.
London Discts. 6 Months 9/16-5/8 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 p.c. Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.
Money:—Call 1/4 p.c, 6 Months 1/2 p.c, 6 Months 3/4 p.c, 12 Months 1 p.c.
Tone:—Steady enquiry.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

BOMBAY, Dec. 16.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2-1/4 p.c 1948/52 | 101/0 |
| 2-3/4 p.c 1960 | 101/0 |
| 2-1/2 p.c 1961 | 99/8 |
| 3 p.c 1949/52 | 102/14 |
| 3 p.c 1951/54 | 103/8 |
| 3 p.c 1953/55 | 103/10 |
| 3 p.c 1957 V. L. | 103/7 |
| 3 p.c 1959/61 | 103/8 |
| 3 p.c 1963/65 | 103/8 |
| 3 p.c 1966/68 | 103/8 |
| 3 p.c 1970/75 | 103/8 |
| 3 p.c 986 New | 103/5 |
| 3-1/2 p.c 1942/50 | 101/12 |
| 4 p.c 1960/70 | 116/2 |
| 4-1/2 p.c 1955/60 | 117/12 |
| 4 p.c Karachi Muni. | 114/0 |
| 4 p.c B. P. T. | 116/0 |
| 4 p.c M. Debent | 117/0 |
| 5 p.c M. Debent. | 123/0 |
| 6 p.c M. Debent | 126/0 |
| 6 p.c B. P. T. | 128/0 |

## NEW ORDINANCE TO PROTECT RAILWAY TRAFFIC

NEW DELHI, December 16. (U.P.I.): In view of the fact that during the recent disturbances in various parts of the country, railway communications had been interfered with in various ways and that penalties at present provided in the law for such interference not having acted as deterrent to lawless elements responsible for it, the Government have enhanced the penalties provided in the Indian Railways Act 1890 for offences against safety of passengers and staff and damage to equipment.

An ordinance has been passed providing for these enhanced penalties.

An official announcement in this connection expresses the hope of the Government that this measure will have the desired effect.

## OILSEED PRICES CONTROLLED

### Bombay Government Announcement

The Government of India, on the recommendation of the All-India Oilseeds Conference held in September 1946, have suggested to all the provincial and State Governments that the prices of all the important edible oilseeds and oils should be controlled, in the interests of the consumer. The inter-provincial movement of all these oilseeds and oils is also taking place under movement plans formulated by the Government of India, in consultation with the surplus and the deficit provinces and States concerned, says the Director of Publicity, Bombay.

The Government of Bombay have decided to institute control on the prices of groundnuts and groundnut oil throughout the Bombay Province, with effect from the January 1, 1947.

NEW COCHIN DEWAN

ERNAKULAM, Dec. 16. (U.P.I.): According to a Government Notification, Rao Bahadur C. P. Karunakara Menon, now the Regional Food Commissioner, Southern Circle, Madras Province has been appointed Dewan of Cochin on the retirement of Sir George Bosg by the middle of March next.


GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DISPOSALS

AMERICAN ARMY SURPLUS STORES

ANNOUNCING SALE OF

Sports Gear ..... Catalogue No. C/US/TEN/13 Price Re. 1/-

Misc. Painting & Decorating Stores .. Catalogue No. C/US/TEN/14 Price Re. 1/-

Scientific Apparatus: Photographic .. Catalogue No. C/US/TEN/15 Price Re. 1/-.

The Catalogues are available from:—

1 DIRECTORATE OF UNITED STATES TRANSFERS
6, Esplanade East, Calcutta.

2 REGIONAL COMMISSIONER (DISPOSALS) AT:—
CALCUTTA—Information Officer, 4, Esplanade East.
BOMBAY—Mercantile Chambers, Graham Road, Ballard Estate.
LAHORE—G.P.O. Square, The Mall.
CAWNPORE—15/156, Civil Lines.

3 DY. REGIONAL COMMISSIONER (DISPOSALS) AT:—
KARACHI—Variawa Building, McLeod Road.
MADRAS—United India Life Building, Esplanade.

Each Catalogue contains full instructions as to tendering and includes Tender forms.

Last date for tendering in respect of the above catalogues is 11th January, 1947.

WATCH FOR FURTHER ANNOUNCEMENTS BY

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF DISPOSALS, or
DIRECTORATE OF UNITED STATES TRANSFERS
6, ESPLANADE EAST, CALCUTTA.

Further particulars can be had from this office:—

REGIONAL COMMISSIONER DISPOSALS
(SOUTHERN CIRCLE)
Mercantile Chambers, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
Tel: 30041 (5 lines).

DS/170


## METHODS TO CHECK BLACK MARKET IN CLOTH

Mr. Munnilal Mehra, President of the All-India Cottage and Small Scale Industries Association, Bombay, has addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Disposals Inquiry Committee, putting forward suggestions for the disposal of cloth and yarn, so that the present hardships of poor consumers due to black marketing may be removed. He suggests that there should be no more disposal of cloth and yarn to private parties and black marketers. Whatever stocks still remain should be taken over by the Textile Commissioner and distributed to the various Provincial Governments as part of their monthly quotas. It may be used either to restore cuts in quotas recently effected or to supplement insufficient quotas. An Advisory Committee with traders and consumers' representatives could be set up to assist in the distribution according to consumers' needs and tastes.

Mr. Mehra further suggests that the goods already sold should be "frozen" and taken over by the Provincial authorities in their respective areas and distributed to the people through ration shops or other recognised distributive channels.

Unless the present flow of cloth and yarn into black markets is checked, the poor citizen will suffer, points out Mr. Mehra. The rich could always afford to pay the price demanded by black marketers while the commoner has to go without an essential of life.


DISPOSALS

The Regional Commissioner Disposals, 6 Esplanade East, Calcutta, invites sealed tenders for the purchase and removal of the following stores:—

| STORES | QUANTITY |
|---|---|
| RIVER BARGES (Type 417) 225 ton (knocked down) | 12 Nos. |

Location: These are lying at Th. Stores Sub-Depot, Khulna.

Superscribed Reference: Tender No. RCG/A2/SR-650(Misc).

Last Date Due: By 4 p.m. on 31st December, 1946.

OFFERS should be sent to the Regional Commissioner Disposals Calcutta and should remain open for acceptance up to 31st January 1947.

Tenders will be opened in the Public at 11-30 a.m. on 2-1-47.

Tender forms must be submitted in double covers the inner being sealed and superscribed with the above tender number.

Earnest Money: Amounting to 10% of the tendered value. No cheque, Cash or Bank Draft will be entertained in lieu of Treasury Receipt.

Inspection of the crafts may be made by arrangement with A.D. Th., Camp, No. 4, Rod Road, Calcutta.

Sales will be sold subject to conditions laid down in Con/117.


### IMPORTANT NOTICE

TYRE REPAIR/RETREADING PLANTS.

The Director General of Disposals C.P. & M. Directorate, New Delhi, informs all those interested in purchase of the above that last due date for the following tenders

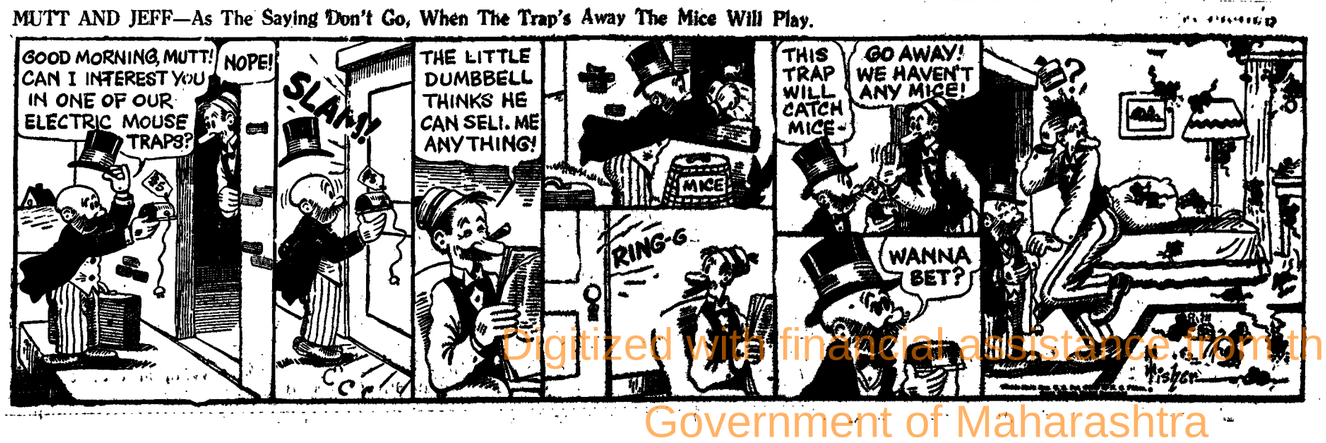
1. DGD/SR-41604/CPM-IV for the Delhi Plant.
2. DGD/SR-41605/CPM-IV for the Madras Plant.
3. DGD/SR-41606/CPM-IV for the Calcutta Plant

has been extended to the 3rd of January 1947 and that offers sent, should remain open for acceptance for a period of one month thereafter.


REGIONAL COMMISSIONER DISPOSALS
(SOUTHERN CIRCLE)
Mercantile Chambers, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
Tel: 30041 (5 lines)

DS/171

MUTT AND JEFF—As The Saying Don't Go, When The Trap's Away The Mice Will Play.


GOOD MORNING, MUTT! CAN I INTEREST YOU IN ONE OF OUR ELECTRIC MOUSE TRAPS?
NOPE!
SLAM!
THE LITTLE DUMBBELL THINKS HE CAN SELL ME ANYTHING!
MICE
RING-G
THIS TRAP WILL CATCH MICE
GO AWAY! WE HAVEN'T ANY MICE!
WANNA BET?
Fisher

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

# OUR TABULATED ADLETS

**2 ANNAS PER WORD.**

**MINIMUM Rs. 1/8/-.**

**To be paid in advance.**

### MATRIMONIAL

**Wanted an educated Punjabee Bachelor** Brahman in service or business for an educated Punjabee Brahman girl of 21. Father's income Rs. 2,000/- monthly. Write Box No. 4250, "Bombay Chronicle."

**Wanted a suitable match for a** Punjabee Bachelor Brahman Graduate of 24. Income Rs. 500/-. C & D no consideration. Write Box No. 4249, "Bombay Chronicle."

**Wanted Hindu Girl for a young** bachelor, Monthly income five hundred, dowry not essential. Apply Box No. 4269, "Bombay Chronicle."

**Wanted a well-educated, cultured** Bania Girl for a young established M.B.B.S. Doctor. Apply Box No. 4272, "Bombay Chronicle."

### SITUATIONS VACANT

**Wanted English and Hindustani** knowing two smart girls to act as telepathy medium and assistants for a reputed Magician on reasonable terms. Must be prepared for occasional tour. Apply stating age and qualifications to Box No. 874, "Bombay Chronicle."

**Wanted—Tractor Engineer.—An** experienced hand is immediately required to take charge of a dozen crawler and wheel type tractors, having complete knowledge of machines for efficient maintenance and complete overhaul. Knowledge of Bull-dozers, ploughs harrows, etc., necessary. Bright prospects for the right person. Apply with previous experience, testimonials and salary expected to Harinagar Sugarmills Ltd., Dist. Champaran (Behar). 1081

**Wanted capable Travelling and Local** Salesman of either sex on decent commission basis for securing orders and indents for Rubber goods, Cosmetics, Crockeries, Matches, Cigarettes, etc. Those knowing Bombay and upcountry markets well and found proficient may be appointed on salary basis after three months. Apply Box No. 4281, "Bombay Chronicle."

**If you want any kind of employ**ment in India or abroad, apply (stating qualifications) for our "Terms." Hastings & Co., Employment Agents, Cloth Market, Delhi. (4231)

**If you want any kind of Employ**ment in India or Abroad. Apply for terms (stating your qualifications and desires) to Service Securing Agency (Registered) Cloth Market, Delhi. 4209

**If you want any kind of employ**ment in India or Abroad apply for 'Terms' (stating qualifications and desires) to Roberts & Co., Employment Agents, Chuni Mandi, Lahore. 4049

### PERSONAL ADLETS

**Free service rendered to all classes** of Merchants. Apply for membership with postal stamps of Re. 1/- to: Merchants' Information Bureau, 19, Kalikrishna Tagore St., Calcutta. (806)

**Art students, who are desirous of** becoming successful Commercial Artists are offered the opportunity of one year's tuition in the studio of a well-known British Advertising Agency in Calcutta. Selected students will be given instructions in Modern Commercial Art and its application to advertising. No premium required. Small emolument will be paid, possibility of permanent employment on completion of the training period. Applicants should give full details of previous art training, etc., to Box No. 1082, "Bombay Chronicle."

### EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

**Learn Magic for pleasure and** profit. Magic taught on scientific basis on moderate terms. Prof. Panday (with X-ray eyes). Mulund, G.I.P. Rly. (874)

**Get Degrees and Diplomas**, Medical, Engineering, Law, B.A., M.A., Ph.D., etc., from London College and American Universities. Fees nominal. Write for prospectus to the General Educational Agency, Amritsar. (4110)

### MEDICAL ADLETS.

**A Himalayas Herb of 100 years** fame for complete Asthma and Piles relief by one dose taken on 7-1-47. (Full moon). Sri Sidhbaba S. A. Chitrakot, U.P. 4275

### BOOKS & MAGAZINES

**Rare English Books on sale. Ask** for catalogue: Imamuddin Durgahwala, Navsari (Surat). (4243)

**All important American British** Magazines available International Book House Ltd., opp. Clock Tower, Bombay. Import X'mas concessions still available. Reader's Digest Rs. 9/-, Good House-Keeping Rs. 18/8/-. Also latest Scientific, Technical, Art publications write for latest classified catalogue; but do it quickly as time marches on. 852

### INVESTMENT

**Wanted Financiers to finance a** running concern. Good profits assured. Interested parties apply Box No. 4280, "Bombay Chronicle."

### MACHINERIES FOR SALE

**For Sale—Boiler Scotch Marine** type brand new Heating surface 2,650 sq. ft. complete. Pressure 200 lbs. per sq. inch. Apply Box No. 4274, "Bombay Chronicle," Bombay.

### MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

**For Unique and Standard Magi**cal entertainments to suit all occasions. Please refer—Prof. Panday (with X-ray eyes) Mulund, G.I.P. (874)

## PUBLIC NOTICES

**COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH**

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Chief Engineer for the Fuel Research Institute, Digwadih, Dhanbad. Candidates should possess high qualifications in Engineering and have had suitable practical experience, preferably in connection with coal carbonisation or similar plant. Salary scale Rs. 350-25-550-30-700. A high initial salary may be granted to a suitably qualified applicant.

There are no other allowances, except war allowance, which is subject to revision from time to time in accordance with the notification of the Government of India. After fulfilling certain conditions, the incumbent selected will be eligible to the benefits of the Council's Contributory Provident Fund, the rate of his subscription being 6 1/4 per cent, the Council contributing an equal amount.

Two copies of the application together with copies of testimonials must reach the Secretary, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Military Barracks, The Mall, Delhi, on or before the 31st December, 1946. 1076

**BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY**

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS for supply of consumable articles of Stores for one year commencing from 1st April, 1947, will be received by the Manager and Engineer-In-Chief upto 4 P.M. on THURSDAY, the 16th January, 1947, accompanied by Earnest Money Rs. 200/- (Two Hundred).

Schedules of tenders can be obtained from the undersigned's office on payment of Rs. 3/- (three only) per copy.

Accepted Tenderers will be required to deposit ten per cent of the value of estimated yearly consumption to be returned on satisfactory completion of contract subject to forfeiture in part or whole if Contractor fails to carry out contract to the satisfaction of the Manager and Engineer-In-Chief.

The Manager & Engineer-In-Chief reserves to himself the right of accepting the whole or in part and rejecting any tender and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

All the Stores articles should be as per specifications and approved samples which can be seen in the Stores Magazine at Bhavnagar Para.

M. M. PAREKH,
For STORE-KEEPER,
B. S. Railway.

Stores Office,
Bhavnagar Para.
Dated 6-12-1946. (970)

**FOR SALE**

1—Hopper Feeder.
1—Exhaust Opener.
1—Slubbing Machine.
1—Silver Lap Machine.
1—Ribbon Lap Machine.
7—Combers.
2—Electrolyser Sets.
1—Humidification Pump.
1—Caustic Evaporator.
1—Derby Doubler.
1—Cup Winding Machine.
17—Hook Folders.
20—Jacquards.
2—75 H.P. Motors, 2200V (1-unused).
1—Steam Engine.
1—Coal Crusher.
2—Lines of Dust Trunks (11 each).
1—Yarn printing machine.
1—Mangle AND totally new Platts Loom Parts and different types of spare parts (new as well as partly used) and surplus store articles.

Please refer for detailed list to:
SHREE RAM MILLS LTD.,
FERGUSSON RD., BOMBAY.
(1041)

**AGENTS WANTED**

**Wanted Sole Distributors through**out the Province for Rubber Products, Tyres for Trolleys, Tricycles, Cycle Pedals, Grips, Hose, Heels, Soles, Surgical Tubings, Balloons, etc., Modern Rubber Mfg., Co., Tardeo, Bombay. (4235)

**Wanted Agents on pay Rs. 110-10-**200, with daily T.A. of Rs. 3, only and on Commission basis for Fountain Pens and Smoking Pipes. Grand Commercial Manufactory, Sialkot City. 4279

**Wanted Agents or Stockists for** selling our Pearl and Horn Buttons apply to: The Chitra Button Factory, Dacca (Bengal). 1080

**Wanted Agents to secure Woollen** and Silk Cloth orders. Terms Liberal and Free. Apply Western Textiles, Ludhiana. (3991)

**MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE**

**Vehicles—For immediate sale** weapon carriers dodge trucks (15 cwts.) with bodies in very good condition consumption about 15/16 miles, price Rs. 4,000/-. Dodge trucks 2-1/2 tons carrying capacity 150 maunds Rs. 6,000/-, or near offer. Apply Post Box 133, Cawnpore. 1069

**Vehicles—For Sale G. M. C. 2-1/2** tons (10 wheeler) trucks complete with steel bodies carrying capacity 300 maunds. Petrol consumption 10 miles. Regional transport authorities are registering these trucks, boon for contractor kilns owners. Apply Civil and Military Stores, P. B. 133, Cawnpore. (1069)

## PUBLIC NOTICES

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**DEPARTMENT OF FOOD (DIV. III)**
**Office of the Chief Director of Purchase, Jamnagar House, Mansingh Road, New Delhi.**
**DISPOSAL NOTICE**

THE CHIEF DIRECTOR of Purchase is prepared to consider offers to purchase the following quantities of foodstuffs at below or above the price mentioned against each:

| Reference Number to be quoted. | Item No. | Store. | Brand/Country Origin | Pack | Approximate Quantities. | Location. | Price ex where lying. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| H-251(F) | 1(a) | PEEL MIXED | Sanlakol | 25 lbs. in 4 Gallon tins | 3354 lbs. | No. 3 IRBSD Panagarh. | Annas |
| | (b) | —do— | -do- | 1 tin x 25 lbs. in a carton | 11917 lbs. | No. 4 IRBSD Avadi. | eight per lb |
| | (c) | —do— | Ardi | 25 lbs. tin | 8872 lbs. | No. 6 IRBSD Mahmad | |
| | (d) | —do— | Assis | 30 lbs. tin | 3930 lbs. | —do— | |
| H-268(F) | 2 | Cheese Tinned | — | 216X4½ ozs. | 21 tons 341 lbs. | No. 4 IRBSD Avadi | Rs. 1/- per lb |
| H-266(F) | 3 | Biscuits Service. | — | 2X 27 lbs. | 10 tons 1090 lbs. | —do— | As. Five per lb. |
| H-228(F) | 4(a) | Fish Td. Pilchards | Brand:—N. A. (U.S.A.) | 48X15 lbs. | 13 tons 1598 lbs. | " | Annas |
| | (b) | —do— | Brand "Eatwell" (California) | 30X 15 lbs. | 0 tons 381 lbs. | " | Six per lb |
| H-224(F) | 5 | Pickles (Piccalilly) (Type) | Hamilton Sweet | 24 tins 1 lb. 14 ozs. in Cartons. | 58 tons 2014 lbs. | " | |
| H-254(F) | 6(a) | Pickles | Hamilton (USA) | Tins/Cartons | 161 tons 725 lbs. | No. 3, IRBSD Panagarh. | Anna |
| | (b) | —do— | Monarch (USA) | Cases of Tins | 44 tons 1960 lbs. | " | nine per lb |
| | (c) | —do— | Doly (Mason) | Cartons | 12 tons 944 lbs. | " | |
| | (d) | —do— | Lungs (USA) | Tins. | 47 tons 1488 lbs. | " | |
| H-276(F) | 7 | Milk Sweetened | Milk maid (Australia) | 48 X 14 ozs. | 47 tons 77 lbs. | No. 4, IRBSD Avadi. | Annas Six per lb. |

2. Intending purchasers are invited to submit offers for the whole or part of the above stocks, to the Chief Director of Purchase, on basis of the Food Department. Special conditions of sale and conditions of contract contained in Form FD(M)70 copies of which are obtainable on application from the Chief Director of Purchase.

3. Offers will be considered rate quoted being equal strictly on priority of receipt from and after 11 A.M. on the 23-12-46 and contracts of sale will be concluded subject to availability. Last date for receipt of offers is 6-1-47.

4. Intending purchasers should state in their offers that they agree to abide by the terms and conditions governing sale.

5. Earnest Money, calculated at 5% of the value of goods tendered must accompany each offer in the form of Deposit at call receipt or Demand Draft from the Imperial Bank of India or the Reserve Bank of India or any scheduled Bank or Treasury Chalan (Classified under the head "Revenue Deposit") in favour of the Chief Director of Purchase.

6. Offers not accompanied by Earnest Money in the prescribed form will not be considered.

7. Earnest Money is liable to be forfeited to Government if the offer revoked before the 21st January, 1947. (1059)

**IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY**

In Insolvency

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the names of the insolvents appearing in the advertisement of this Office, dated 13th instant are erroneously put as "Nadirshaw Muncherji Tata and Byramji Muncherji Tata" instead of "Nadirshaw Muncherji Tata and Burjorji Muncherji Tata". The mistake is regretted.

G. G. MAHADEVIA,
Official Assignee.
1078

**NOTICE**

IT IS NOTIFIED for the information of all concerned that I have applied for naturalisation as a British subject under the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, and that my application is at present under the consideration of the Government of India. Any person who has any objection to such naturalisation may send his representation to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, New Delhi.

Name: FRANCIS (Frantisek) STORZA.
Present Nationality: CZECHOSLOVAKIAN.
Full Address: C/o. The Lakshmi Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd., The Camp, Sholapur. 1079

**G. I. P. RLY.—TENDER**

THE CHIEF MECHANICAL ENGINEER, Parel, will receive upto 1 P.M. (S.T.) on 4-1-47 tenders for painting and whitewashing of Shops at Parel and Matunga Works. Prescribed form of tender with conditions, specifications, etc. can be had from his Office, on payment of Rs. 2/- in cash per copy, which amount will not be refunded. 1084

**THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.**

The Company's Policyholders, Representatives and other Workers are informed that the Office is working as usual. 1083

**PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, BENGAL.**

IN PARTIAL MODIFICATION of an advertisement inviting applications for a post of Principal, posts of Professors, etc., at the Bengal Engineering College, Sibpur, it is hereby informed that the Principal will not be entitled to an overseas pay.

P. B. RUDRA, Secretary.
Alipore, the 5th December, 1946. 1087

**PARTNERSHIP NOTICE**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. FATEHLAL YASIN MISTRY, who was one of the original Partners in the firm of "MESSRS. HINDUSTHAN FILM SYNDICATE" along with Mr. GAJADHAR CHANDIPRASAD and RAO SAHEB DINKER KESHAV PARKER., has retired from the said firm as from 31st December, 1945 and Mr. BABOORAO KRISHNARAO PAI has joined the said firm as a partner in place and stead of the said MR. FATEHLAL YASIN MISTRY, as if he was a partner thereof as from the day of the beginning of the said firm, namely 26th March, 1945.

Dated this 16th day of December, 1946.

KHUNDERAO LAUD & CO.,
Attorneys for
Messrs. Hindusthan Film Syndicate. 1035

**G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS**

THE DISTRICT CONTROLLER, Grainshops, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay V.T. will receive tenders on the prescribed form up to 3 P.M. on 27-12-46 for the supply of Charcoal (in bags) at Bombay and Bombay Suburban Districts. Tender documents may be obtained free of charge from the above office 1073

**ORIENTAL PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED, BOMBAY.**

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 64-66 Tulsi Pipe Road, Mahim, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 31st December, 1946, at 4-30 p.m. (I.S.T.) to transact the following business:

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the period ended 30th September, 1946.
(2) To elect two Directors in place of Mr. Dwarkadas Chapsey and Mr. V. N. Patruni who retire by rotation but being eligible offer themselves for re-election.
(3) To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact any other business which may be duly brought forward.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 27th December, 1946 to 9th January, 1947, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
J. V. GANDHI,
Secretary.
Bombay, 11-12-1946. 1077

**G.I.P. RAILWAY—TENDERS**

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES invites tenders for Reconditioning of Scrap White Metal No. 4 Oval Shape Ingots. Forms obtainable from Stores Head Office, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay No. 13, at Rs. 2 per copy, not refundable. Money Order or cash only. Closing date 16-1-1947, at 3 p.m. (S.T.). 1072

**BOMBAY PORT TRUST**

TENDERS will be received by the Controller of Stores, Bombay Port Trust, at his Office at Clarke Bunder, Mazagon, Bombay, No. 10, upto 1 p.m. (S.T.) on Friday, the 3rd January, 1947, for the supply of 8 Tons Tallow Mutton Country.

Tender forms giving full particulars can be obtained from the Office of the undersigned on payment of Re. 1 per copy, which will not be sent per V.P.P.

R. C. MASTER,
Controller of Stores. 1074

**PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, BENGAL.**

WITH REFERENCE to the advertisement issued by the Public Service Commission, Bengal inviting applications from candidates to fill a permanent post of Senior Organisation and Methods Officer in the Organisation and Methods Division of the Government of Bengal with the 30th November, 1946, as the last date for the receipt of applications, it is hereby notified for general information that the closing date has been extended to the 31st December, 1946.

Applications already received will be considered together with those which may be filed in the course of the extended period. 1087

**NOTICE**

IT IS NOTIFIED for the information of all concerned that I have applied for naturalization as a British subject under the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, and that my application is at present under the consideration of the Government of India. Any person who has any objection to such naturalisation may send his representation to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, New Delhi.

Name: PAUL JACOB ROSENTHAL.
Present Nationality: GERMAN.
Full Address: Ecson House, 1st Pasta Lane, Colaba, Bombay. (973)

## LEGAL NOTICES

**IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY**
**TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION**
Petition No. 526 of 1946

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HAROON ELIAS alias HAROON ELLIAS SAIT, of Bombay, Cutchi Memon Muslim Inhabitant, a retired Merchant, who resided at 181, Bhuj Mohalla near Jakaria Musjid without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased

ZULEKHABAI widow of Haroon Elias also of Bombay, Cutchi Memon Muslim Inhabitant, residing at 181, Bhuj Mohalla near Jakaria Musjid, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

(Sd.) A. H. KIRTIKAR,
Prothonotary and
Senior Master.
The 9th day of December, 1946.
Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys. 1075

## AUCTION SALES

**AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF RADIO SERVICING CO., WITH ITS GOODWILL (IF ANY).**

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, High Court, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1854 of 1946 (Pratap vs. Dorab) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will To-day, TUESDAY, the 17th December, 1946, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Habib Mansion, Queen's Road, all the stock-in-trade, such as radios of various kinds, radio and valve testing machines, valves, plugs, loud speakers and other radio accessories, furniture, etc., together with the goodwill (if any) of Radio Servicing Co., in one or separate lots.

Terms: 25% Cash Deposit. Purchasers will have to pay Sales Tax.
On view.

BENNETT & CO.

**SALE OF AN EQUAL UNDIVIDED HALF SHARE IN A VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT HORNBY ROAD.**

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., under instructions from Messrs. Mazagonwalla & Co., Attorneys for the Transferee of the Mortgages and under the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the estate of the deceased Mortgagor Sultan Omer bin Awad, will sell by Public Auction on Friday, the 20th December, 1946, at 4 P.M. at their sale room 123, Medows Street.

The right, title and interest in an undivided equal half share in the following property, viz:—

All the piece of tax land with the dwelling house built thereon situate at Hornby Row, Bombay admeasuring about 380-1/9 square yards, bearing Collector of Land Revenue New No. 5114, New Survey No. 8929 and part of Cadastral Survey No. 695 (Fort Division); Municipal A Ward No. 1369 (1), Street No. 327-329-331-333 Hornby Road and bounded on the South partly by the property of the late Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

The property is a part of the properties known as "Nawab" Buildings and half share of the above mortgagor in this part of the property is to be sold.

Further particulars and conditions of Sale may be obtained from the office of the abovementioned Solicitors, Lentin Chambers, Dalal St., or from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
123, Medows Street, Fort.

## AUCTION SALES

**AUCTION SALE.**

Under kind instructions from The Regional Disposal Commissioner Southern Circle Bombay, the undersigned will offer for Sale by public auction, the following stores at Salvage Sub Depot Nasik Road on Thursday 19th December 1946 at 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Engines Assy. Chevrolet Nos. 465. Engine Assay Ford 1. M.T. Component parts, Card Board, Brass Utensils Alluminium Jerseys Blanket, Cotton Rags 4/5 gallons Drums, Tentage Favric Anti gas, etc., etc.

CONDITIONS: 25% Deposit on the fall of hammer and the balance to be paid within 7 days and store to be removed within 21 days.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.,
94, Main Street Camp Poona.
Edward Hotel Nasik City.
Tel. No. Poona 722.
Telegram: Poona, 'Timber.'
(1031)

Agents:
ORIENT DRUG AGENCY
LAMINGTON CHAMBERS
Lamington Road,
Bombay 4.

THIS BRUSH LASTS LONGER - BRISTLES ARE STRONGER !
so make it a
Spa (Regd.)
No limp bristles when you use SPA! Its firm, long-lasting NYLON tufts give teeth a better brush—are pressed to reach every corner—mean longer, more economical service.
THE TOUGHER TOOTHBRUSH IN THE Dustproof PACK
John Freeman & Co. Ltd., SPA Brush Works, Chesham, Bucks, England
Distributors: W. & E. Marten Ltd.

A Splendid tonic
Smoke
PASSING SHOW
and enjoy the fragrance of perfectly blended tobacco. Passing Show help you to relax, and to refresh tired nerves. They are a splendid tonic.
3 ANNAS for 10
PSC/96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